THE WEATHER.
Showers Friday and probably Saturday; moderate south winds.

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## NORTH CAROLINA EDITORS COMPLETE THEIR SESSIONS

### Many Interesting Addresses and Election of Officers Joint Session With Good Roads Association River Trip Today—Banquet Last Night

The visiting newspaper men here for the 38th annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association had another day of great activity yesterday and as a result practically all of the business of the Association was disposed of early last evening, so the remainder of the stay of the editors will be given over entirely to pleasure and recreation.

The first social function in honor of the visitors was the banquet in the dining room of the Tarrymoore Hotel last night, beginning at 9:30 and continuing until an early hour this morning. It was one of the most elaborate and brilliant affairs ever given at the Tarrymoore and was attended by nearly all of the visiting newspaper men and a number of specially invited guests.

The dining room was a scene of beauty, having been in the hands all the afternoon of Mr. Wm. Rehder, the well known florist, whose ability in this direction was amply reflected by the artistic and beautiful effect produced under his skill. A number of set speeches were made and there were several impromptu remarks by the visiting newspaper men and invited guests from the city.

Beginning with a long business session yesterday morning and winding up with a short business session just preceding the banquet the editors had sufficient to keep them on the go throughout the day. In the afternoon there was held a joint meeting of the press and good roads associations. There was a large number of the editors in attendance and they listened with evident interest to the excellent papers on good road building and the problems that are confronted in the various counties.

Today will be given over almost exclusively to the entertainment of the visitors. Early this morning the party will board special suburban cars in front of Tarrymoore Hotel and come to the city, where they will embark on the handsome steamer Wilmington as guests of Capt. J. W. Harper, the genial and generous owner of the vessel, for a trip down the historic Cape Fear river. The trip will embrace a stop at Fort Caswell, where the visitors will be given an opportunity of inspecting one of the most modern fortifications on the Atlantic coast. The officers in charge will be in waiting to receive and welcome the party. The boat will return to the city early in the afternoon and those who desire will go to the baseball game as guests of the management of the two opposing teams. Capt. Harper has invited the editors and members of their families to stop over at Carolina Beach, where he will entertain them during the afternoon, and a large number have already signified their acceptance.

The closing event of the convention will be an attractive souvenir dance at Lumina, North Carolina's pleasure resort, tonight, given complimentary by the Tidewater Power Company. The handsome pavilion will be decorated throughout with Japanese colors and promises to be one of the most elaborate of the many special dances given by the company. While many of the visitors expect to leave this afternoon or evening for their homes a majority will remain over for the dance this evening, and some will spend several days longer at the beach before returning to their homes.

The visitors say that the present convention is undoubtedly the largest attended in the history of the organization and their stay here could not have been more pleasant in any way. For many it is their first trip to Wilmington and some have never seen the broad Atlantic before and they will return to their homes fully convinced of the oft repeated statement that Wrightsville Beach is the greatest seaside resort in the South and that its hotels are second to none at any resort.

The election of officers occurred yesterday morning, and Wilmington was honored by the selection by the association of Mr. Jas. H. Cowan, editor of the Evening Dispatch, as the orator for the year. Mr. Cowan delivered the address of welcome to the editors in behalf of the local press and he completely captivated the convention. Many of the State's leading newspaper men stated yesterday that as an orator he was second only to John Temple Graves.

The morning session convened at 10 o'clock with President Atkinson presiding and after the opening prayer, offered by Rev. Hight C. Moore, editor of the Biblical Recorder, Secretary J. B. Sherrill read the following letter from Congressman John H. Small, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting as planned and deliver an address:

"House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1910.
"Mr. J. B. Sherrill, Secretary,
"North Carolina Press Association,
Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

"My Dear Sir:—I keenly regret my inability to be with the Press Association on Thursday and make a talk on Waterways and Transportation. I had looked forward with pleasure to meeting the members of the association, and had outlined my talk and had secured the preparation of a large map to illustrate the waterways of North Carolina.

"I am detained here by important public business and I do not feel justified in leaving the Capital. I had hoped until this evening that I would be able to get away, but I now see that it is impossible. This is a specially important week in the House of Representatives. We had up for consideration today (Tuesday) the railroad rate bill, upon the question of whether we would accept the Senate bill, or whether we would send both the Senate and House bills to a committee of conference, which was a very important vote. This afternoon the House entered upon the consideration of the bill establishing savings depositories. This is a very important bill, and besides it comes from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which I am a member. Debate on the bill will close Thursday and a vote will be taken that afternoon, and I feel that I ought not to absent myself under any circumstances. I have gone into these details, because I wished you and the association to know of my anxiety to be present and of the important matters which keep me away.

"I was particularly anxious to present to the association the importance of the improvement of our waterways, their relation to the problem of transportation, and to point out, as I think conclusively, that Piedmont and Western North Carolina have also a direct and economic interest in the proper development of our waterways. If the association will permit me to do so, I shall be most happy to attend the next annual meeting, or any meeting which may occur in the meantime.

"Some of the older brethren, particularly Mr. Josephus Daniels, will recall that I was once an humble editor and a member of the Press Association. Please present my kindest greetings to the association.

"Very sincerely,
"JOHN H. SMALL."

The next thing on the programme was an address by Mr. John D. Gold, of the Wilson Times, on "The Best Arrangement of Newspaper Offices," but as Mr. Gold only arrived yesterday morning his address was postponed until later in the session. Mr. R. M. Phillips, associate editor of The Greensboro News, one of the ablest and best known newspaper men in the State, then read his essay on "The Newspaper and the Uplift of Country Life." It was one of the most excellently prepared addresses before the convention and Mr. Phillips was listened to with manifest interest by the craft. The full text of the address appears elsewhere in today's paper. He was followed by Rev. Hight C. Moore, editor of the Biblical Recorder, who had as his subject, "Journalism and Religion," and it was a literary gem. Mr. Moore is at the head of one of the most influential religious papers in the State and is a great power for good in North Carolina. He has a wide circle of friends in Wilmington by whom he has been most pleasantly greeted. His address will be given in full in another issue of the paper.

When he had concluded there was some discussion, led by Mr. Thad R. Manning, as to the proper use of Mr. preceding the name of a minister. It seemed to be the concensus of opinion that where the initials are omitted "Rev. Mr." is the preferable form. When Mr. Jas. H. Caine arose to discuss the matter Mr. W. C. Dowd arose to a question of personal privilege and declared Editor Caine out of order, stating as his reason that an Englishman was never known to see the point in a joke. "I have known Mr. Dowd for seven years," was Mr. Caine's laconic reply. Mr. Dowd was forced to admit that for once he had found an Englishman who could appreciate a joke. The house roared with laughter.

#### Jackson Training School.

The next speaker on the programme was Mr. J. P. Cook, chairman of the board of trustees of the Jackson Manual Training School and editor of The Uplift, published at the institution, which is located near Concord. Mr. Cook made a strong and eloquent appeal for the support of the newspapers of North Carolina in behalf of the magnificent institution at Concord and cited many concrete instances to show beyond peradventure the value of the school to the State. The school is an institution in which the editors of the Sate are vitally interested and no address before the convention was listend to with greater interest than that of Mr. Cook, and no address created such prolonged discussion. Mr. W. C. Hammer, editor of the Asheboro Courier, and solicitor in his judicial district, was the first to speak on the paper, which he heartily endorsed in every respect. He spoke of the great work that is already being done by the institution with its limited capacities and declared that the facilities for taking care of a greater number of wayward boys and girls should be provided without further delay. The newspaper men and the people generally of the State, he said, do not appreciate as they should the value of the institution at Concord because they do not realize the real conditions in North Carolina with reference to the criminally inclined youth. Being in the courts

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## A FUNERAL PARTY KILLED BY TRAIN

### Imprisoned Between Tracks They Saw Certain Death Rushing on Them.

### FOUR PERSONS ARE VICTIMS

Occurred at Foot of Graveyard Hill In Sight of Funeral Procession—A Dramatic and Horrifying Accident—Details.

Haverstraw, N. Y., June 9.—Three mourners, their pastor and their driver, sat in a funeral coach here this afternoon and watched certain death come rushing on them at 50 miles an hour. With a screech of grinding brakes a heavy west shore freight engine hurrying south to pick up a train at Weehawken crushed into the coach, scattered it yards beyond the crossing. All the occupants were either killed outright or fatally injured.

The dead are the Rev. M. A. Romath, pastor of the New City M. E. church; E. V. Seifred, New City, N. Y.; Mrs. E. V. Seifred, New City, N. Y.; Beebe, William, Haverstraw.

Mrs. Perry Kessler had her skull fractured and both legs broken, and body crushed.

The accident was not only unusual, but dramatic and horrifying to a degree.

It happened at the foot of Graveyard Hill, in full sight of the returning funeral procession, of which the wrecked coach was the first, and of the terrified and helpless watchman.

The watchman was eating a bite of luncheon in his little cabin when the tinkle of an electric bell warned him of an approaching train. Mechanically he pulled the lever that set the heavy balanced gates in motion. Then, glancing from the open door, he saw a sight that will not be out of his dreams for many a night.

Just what happened will probably never be known, but some eye witnesses say that the arms of the crossing gates, late in descending blocked the coach after it had crossed the first of two tracks and held it prisoner on the rails, while the terrified occupants sat paralyzed gazing at the onrushing locomotive.

The driver slashed his horses in a futile attempt to force the vehicle from the track until with a sharp crack the picture dissipated and it seemed as if the coach literally blew up. Fragments of splintered wood and mutilated shreds of humanity were flung far and wide. The engine stopped. There was absolute silence save for the hiss of escaping steam. A search of the dead followed. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Seifred were found side by side 50 yards down the track. The wife was just returning from the burial of her father, by whose death she had come into a tidy fortune. Young Beebe, the driver, was the son of a wealthy livery owner. He lay 20 yards nearer, stone dead.

The Rev. Mr. Romath was the clergyman who had officiated at the funeral.

An inquest has been deferred, pending fuller investigation of the facts.

### AFFAIRS AT LUMBERTON

Wanted to Entertain Congressional Convention—Other News Notes.
(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., June 9.—Mr. Frank Gough left for Wilmington last night to attend the meeting of the Congressional Executive Committee, he being the member of the committee from this county. Mr. Gough will make an earnest effort to secure the convention for Lumberton and is backed by the Industrial Club, the business men and all citizens in the community who will gladly assist in entertaining delegates and visitors to the convention. It is 16 years since Lumberton has had the Congressional convention and it is a well known fact that it is the best town in the best county in the district. (Wilmington of course is a city). Our railroad facilities are the best and our schedules all that could be desired. By all means let us have the convention this time.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lumberton Cotton Oil and Ginning Company held today Messrs. L. H. Caldwell, A. W. McLean and R. D. Caldwell, of Lumberton, and J. F. McNair and A. A. James, of Laurinbug, were chosen directors for the next year. The meeting adjourned subject to call. At another meeting to be held in a few days officers will be elected.

At the regular monthly meeting of the town commissioners held last night a Mr. Redfern, of Wadesboro, was elected to succeed Chief of Police F. J. Floyd.

Editor and Mrs. J. A. Sharpe went to Wilmington last night to attend the Press Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. White went to Wilmington this morning.

New Orleans, June 9.—Frank Davies, until recently secretary and treasurer of Grand Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, of Louisiana, was today indicted on the charge of embezzling $100,400 of the funds of the Consistory. He is head of the Frank Davies Machinery Company and is prominent in business circles.

## POSTAL BANK BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

### Important Measure Goes Through as Agreed Upon by Republicans.

### SPLIT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

Substitute Proposed by the Minority Rejected—Administration Bill Passed by Overwhelming Majority—The Vote.

Washington, June 9.—By the overwhelming majority of 195 to 101 the House tonight passed the postal savings bank bill as recently agreed upon by the Republican caucus of the House. Not a single Republican voted against the measure on the final roll call.

Prior to this action the House by 113 to 196 rejected the Democratic substitute for the bill proposed by the minority.

The voting upon the several motions involved in the disposition of the measure followed six hours of debate in which many Republicans and Democrats recorded their views upon the bill of the majority and the substitute supported by a large portion of the minority.

The large defection among the Democrats was shown when the Democratic substitute was voted upon, 21 of them joining the Republicans in voting against the measure, most of whom were opposed to a postal savings system of any kind. Among these Democrats were Brantley, of Georgia; Broussard, of Louisiana; Burgess, of Texas; Carlin, of Virginia; Garrett, of Tennessee; Gillespie, of Texas; Hay of Virginia; Lamb, of Virginia; Moon, of Tennessee; Sladen, of Texas, and Turnbull, of Virginia.

On the Republican side Norris, a Nebraska "Insurgent", was the only member who voted with the Democrats for their substitute.

On agreeing to the bill as proposed by the majority of the House as a substitute for the Senate measure the vote was 175 to 105. On this vote 26 Democrats joined the Republicans and among theme were Aiken, of South Carolina; Henry, of Texas; Johnson, of Kentucky; Pou, of North Carolina; and Ransdell, of Louisiana.

Six Republicans joined the Democrats in voting against the proposed bill of the majority.

After a motion of Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, to re-commit the bill to the committee which reported it had been defeated, the House voted upon final passage, the vote being 195 to 101, 24 Democrats voting with the Republicans as follows:

Aiken, of South Carolina; Amsberry, of Ohio; and Ashbrook of Ohio; Cox, of Ohio; Foss, of Massachusetts; Foster, of Illinois; Hammond, of Minnesota; Havens, of New York; Henry, of Texas; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Hughes, of New York; Kinkead, of Maryland; McGuire, of Nebraska; Martin, of Colorado; Moss, of Indiana; Nicholls, of Pennsylvania; O'Connell, of Massachusetts; Ransdell, of Louisiana; Rucker, of Colorado; Sabath, of Illinois; Sharp, of Ohio; Sulzear, of New York; Taylor, of Colorado; TouVelle, of Ohio.

### SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT.

Young Lady of Woodruff, S. C., Was Seriously Injured.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 9.—In an automobile collision on the highway between here and Greenville tonight, Miss Ruth Drummond, of Woodruff, S. C., was seriously injured, Mrs. Tattersall, of Greers slightly injured and Mr. Tattersall, president of the Franklin mills of Greers, escaped with slight injury. The accident occurred at a sharp curve in the road between Chick Springs and Greenville. Both cars were running rapidly when they came together with such force as to almost demolish them. Miss Drummond is a member of a prominent family in this county.

### OUTLINES.

The postal bank bill as agreed upon by the Republican caucus was passed by the House yesterday. The substitute offered by the Democrats was rejected——President Taft yesterday refused to receive Representative Harrison, of New York, at the White House. It is charged that the Congressmen in a recent statement charged the President with an attempt to mislead Congress——The indictments against Mrs. Jeanette Stewart Ford, charging with blackmailing Chas. L. Warriner, were nolled yesterday——The sugar fraud trial in New York are nearing an end. Several officials of the sugar trust are the defendants——The conference report on the rivers and harbors bill was adopted in the Senate yesterday——Certain railroads at a conference in Washington yesterday decided to file advance freight rates with the Commerce Commission, to await the enactment of the railroad bill——New York markets: Money easy 2 1-2 to 3 per cent., ruling rate 2 1-2, closing bid 2 1-4, offered at 2 1-2; spot cotton closed quiet, 30 points higher, middling uplands 15.40; middling gulf 15.45; flour steady with a fair trade; wheat spot steady, No. 2 red 1.05 nominal, No. 1 northern 1.15 1-2 nominal f. o. b.; corn spot steady, No. 2, 67 nominal elevator domestic basis to arrive; oats spot steady, mixed nominal; rosin steady, turpentine firm.

## TAFT TURNS DOWN N. Y. CONGRESSMAN

### Declined to Receive Representative Harrison at White House.

### PRESIDENT GIVES REASONS

Declared at White House That Mr. Harrison Charged Taft With Effort to Mislead Congress. Harrison Talks.

Washington, June 9.—President Taft today declined to receive Representative Francis Burton Harrison, Democrat, of New York, who called at the White House in company with two other representatives to introduce a number of Jewish rabbis who took up with the President the question of expulsion of Jews from Russia.

The President received the delegation and chatted with its various members for 15 minutes or more. Representative Goldfogle, of New York, acted as spokesman for the party, and so adroitly had the situation been handled by Secretary Norton that no one of the callers knew anything of the incident until Representative Harrison returned to the capitol and there made a statement to the effect that he had been rebuffed by the President.

Mr. Taft based his refusal to see Mr. Harrison on statements attributed by newspapers to the representative in connection with his resolution in the House calling upon Attorney General Wickersham for full information as to the connection of his office with the Ballinger-Pinchot episode. Mr. Harrison, according to the White House version of the matter, charged the President and the Attorney General with having wilfully attempted to mislead Congress in the back dating of the Attorney General's summary of the Glavis charges against the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Harrison was first quoted as having declared that he could assign no reason for the President's action. He said he had made the engagement with the President some ten days ago and had received no intimation that his presence at the White House was undesirable.

Secretary Norton was at first unwilling to discuss the incident in any way. Later when he was informed of what happened, he declared that the President had no purpose of publicly humiliating the Congressman as had been charged, and that nothing would have been said regarding the affair if Mr. Harrison himself had not made the matter public. Mr. Norton said it was indeed his understanding that Mr. Harrison expressly desired that nothing should be said.

Mr. Norton said that during the Congressional receiving hour this morning he noticed Representatives Harrison and Goldfogle of New York, and Representative Kelliher, of Massachusetts, with the party of rabbis at the head of the line awaiting admission to the President's office. He spoke to all of the members of the party and a few minutes later informed the President of the presence of the delegation. Mr. Taft announced that he would be glad to receive every member of the delegation, but Mr. Harrison. He declared that because of the newspaper statements made by Mr. Harrison he did not desire to speak with him.

Secretary Norton thereupon invited Mr. Harrison into this office, saying he had some anairs to discuss with him. Meantime he had the party shown into the President's office at the appointed hour, and asked Mr. Goldfogle to introduce the callers in Mr. Harrison's absence. It was the first time Mr. Norton had ever met Mr. Harrison, and when the two were alone the secretary said he was extremely sorry that the first meeting should be the occasion of a disagreeable duty. He told Mr. Harrison the President would not see him.

Mr. Harrison, according to Mr. Norton, said he thought he knew why, it was—the statement he had made regarding the connection of the President and the Attorney General with the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Mr. Norton said he had not seen the statement and consequently was somewhat in the dark. He asked Mr. Harrison to send him a copy of what he had said.

Mr. Harrison asked if Representatives Goldfogle and Kelliher and the others in the party knew that the President had barred him out. Mr. Norton replied that no one knew but the two. Mr. Harrison said he thought it unnecessary for the others to know anything about it, and thereupon left, saying that he was going to the Capitol.

Mr. Norton declared that the President himself had no previous knowledge that Mr. Harrison was to be one of his callers today. The engagement had been made on the routine way some ten days ago through the secretary's office.

Mr. Harrison was quoted on May 13th as having said of the back dating of the Wickersham summary:

"This confession of the Attorney General amounts to a conclusion that the President and the Attorney General had agreed to furnish to Congress misleading information to supply an official document as of one date which was really many weeks later."

Representative Harrison was very indignant when he returned to the capitol over the refusal of the President to see him, inasmuch he said, as he

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## ROOSEVELT'S VISIT IN ENGLAND ENDS

### Former American President and Family Leave on Home Journey Soon.

### HONORED HIM AS A RULER

Deprived London of an Opportunity to Give Him a Send-Off—Accepts Challenge of Sir Edward Grey—To Southampton.

London, June 9.—Theodore Roosevelt's brief visit to England ending tomorrow morning, though unfortunately coinciding with the period of National mourning, and for that reason shorn of much of the splendor which would have accompanied it under happier circumstances, was nevertheless one of the most noteworthy foreign visits paid to Great Britain shores in recent years.

No foreign ruler or man of eminence could have aroused more universal attention, received a warmer welcome or achieved a greater popularity among every class of society. It is true that his strictures on Egyptian affairs occasioned political resentment in some quarters, but he left no rancor behind, because he was regarded as a privileged guest in whom no unworthy or unfriendly motive could be suspected and the frankness of his utterances is taken as a measure of the strength of the friendship binding the two nations.

In characteristic fashion Col. Roosevelt deprived Londoners of the opportunity of giving him a send-off. Before the people were aware of his intention he had quietly left the city, not half a dozen persons knowing this or the manner of his departure.

It appears that the Colonel complained that he had not had time to see a hundredth part of the country. He particularly wanted to walk through a typical English country side. Accordingly Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, gave him a friendly challenge to tramp through Newforest, a picturesque and romantic spot, near Southampton, full of geological and antiquarian interest.

Sir Edward is a keen angler and deeply interested ornithology and the two started today on a long tramp through the woods.

It is believed that the expedition will be extended into the night and that they will spend the night at an inn, motoring into Southampton in the morning, where Mr. Roosevelt will meet his wife and family, who will go from London to Southampton in a special car.

### RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

Conference Report on the Measure Adopted in the Senate.

Washington, June 9.—The conference report on the rivers and harbors bill was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 12. Mr. Bailey criticised the course of the army engineers, saying that they discriminated in favor of one place as against another. "This," he said, "is monstrous and if there were no other reason, I should vote to reject the report on this account."

Speaking in support of the Senate provision for a canal connecting the Sabine and Nechos rivers in Texas, which was compromised by the conferees, Senator Bailey asserted that members of the House had been "swarming into the Senate and telling Senators that the defeat of the conference report meant the failure of the bill in the House."

Admitting that some Senators had been influenced by these representations, Mr. Bailey exclaimed: "God pity a country that is to be governed by such men."

Mr. Bailey referred to the abolition of the waterways commission and said that the House had taken its course to punish the chairman of the commission, Senator Burton, for attempting to make the bill. He declared such a course to be disgraceful.

The failure of Senators to listen to speeches in opposition to the adoption of the conference report was brought home to them later in an executive session. The Senate was prepared to confirm a large number of presidential nominations when Senator Bailey announced that to do so they would have to get a quorum. Not more than 20 or 25 members were in their seats, the others having left the Capitol for the day.

Several Senators told Mr. Bailey that it would be impossible to recall members and asked him to withdraw his demand for a quorum.

"I'll not do it," he said, "I am thoroughly angry."

During Mr. Bailey's speech against the rivers and harbors conference report he had called attention to the fact that few members were present during the proceedings although a large number were certain to vote in favor of the adoption of the report.

Pierre, S. D. June 9.—The latest returns tonight from Tuesday's primaries with a few counties yet to report, virtually assure the nomination of Governor Vassey, for re-election. The same reports assure the nomination of Congressmen Martin and Burk by above 5,000 votes for re-election.

## FOR GOOD ROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA

### State Association in Session at Wrightsville Beach Yesterday.

### JOINT MEETING WITH EDITORS

Nearly Half of Counties of State Represented at Best Convention Ever Held—Joint Session With Editors.

With delegates in attendance from 35 of the 98 counties of the State, the ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Good Roads Association was held at Tarrymoore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday, and Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist and secretary, than whom there is no better good roads enthusiast in the State, says that it was the most pleasant and profitable as well as the largest attended convention in the history of the organization. The delegates were fired with enthusiasm and a new determination to return to their homes and wage a more vigorous campaign for the improvement of the highways in their respective counties.

The first session was held yesterday morning in the annex of the Tarrymoore Hotel with Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt presiding in the absence of the president, Mr. P. H. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, who was unavoidably detained at home. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, this city, after which the visitors were welcomed in behalf of Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach by Alderman Fred W. Bonitz, taking the place of Mayor Walter G. MacRae, who is out of the city. Alderman Bonitz has made quite a hit with the visiting newspaper men and good roads delegates, and he welcomed the good roads delegates in a most cordial manner. The response was by Mr. E. A. Lamb, of Elizabeth City, in the absence of Mr. C. G. Wright, of Greensboro, who was down on the programme for this pleasant duty. Mr. Lamb said that he voiced the sentiments of all present when he said that the welcoming words of Alderman Bonitz were deeply appreciated and that the visitors were glad of the privilege of being guests of such hospitable people as reside in this section.

The following delegates were in attendance upon the first meeting: P. B. Beard, Salisbury; J. H. Bell, Pollocksville; Dr. Russell Bellamy, Wilmington; L. A. Bethune, Clinton; J. Berg, Southport; Clark Smith, Clarkton; E. G. Crisp, Manteo; T. G. Cobb, Morganton; R. R. Cotton, Bruce; A. B. Craven, Jr., Burgaw; Dr. W. H. Crowell, Whiteville; W. C. Dowd, Charlotte; J. D. Gunter, Sanford; C. R. Hudson, Raleigh; J. C. Hardy, Scotland Neck; B. R. Henderson, Pollocksville; C. D. Jones, Rocky Mount; J. H. Johnson, Garland; J. D. Kerr, New Hanover County; O. L. Joyner, Greenville; B. L. Kellum, Jacksonville; J. L. King, Greensboro; J. R. Lowry, Jones county; J. L. Lewis, Tabor; J. D. Lee, Norwood; Z. L. Lamy, Smithfield; E. S. Lewis, Whiteville; E. A. Lamb, Elizabeth City; E. L. Mattocks, Maysville; A. F. May, Spring Hope; R. L. May, Trenton; Geo. J. Moore, Atkinson; J. W. Martin, Tarboro; C. M. Miller, Salisbury; Ira Mullins, Wingate; Dr. C. S. Mangum, Chapel Hill; H. P. O'Hagen, Southport; S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; W. E. Proctor, Pitt county; John L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; J. P. Quinerly, Grifton; Hampton J. Rich, Winston-Salem; W. C. Riddick, Raleigh; J. W. Ruark, Sanford; M. L. Shipman, Hendersonville; W. M. Thompson, Richland; A. A. Thompson, Norwood; J. H. B. Tomlinson, Smithfield; S. H. Webb, Oaks; A. E. White, Lumberton; J. Frank Wootten, Jacksonville; F. L. Williamson, Burlington; W. A. Wynne, Raleigh; J. D. Webb, Chapel Hill; Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt; T. J. Armstrong, Rocky Point; G. N. Bissette, Nashville, and others.

The report of the secretary, Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, showed that great progress had been made in good roads building during the past year, which is an indication that the report of next year will show still more gratifying gains in the way of improved highways.

The following committees were appointed:

Nominating—S. F. Patterson, chairman; E. A. Lamb, J. Frank Wootten, J. D. Webb and C. M. Miller.

Resolutions—H. B. Varner, chairman; R. A. Coten, P. B. Beard, C. E. Foy, J. H. B. Tomlinson, O. B. Clark and B. L. Kellum.

Hon. M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, discussed in a most enlightening way the subject, "Bond Issues for Good Roads." Mr. Shipman has given the matter of good road building considerable study and has delivered many addresses throughout the State on the importance of improving the highways, and whatever he has to say on the matter is always heard with deep interest. In course of his remarks he referred to the splendid roads of New Hanover county.

This was followed by a discussion of county road work, being led by Mr. C. E. Foy, of Newbern, president of the State Association of County Commissioners, who made a most interesting talk, being followed by representa-

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# IN THE REALM OF SPORTS

## CHAMPIONS TAKE THE FIRST

**Howard Well Nigh Invincible For Sailors But Errors Cost Game—Score Was Two to One in Ten Innings of Great Ball.**

**Results Yesterday.**
Fayetteville 3; Goldsboro 3.
Wilson 2; Wilmington 1.
Raleigh 0; Rocky Mount 1.

**Where They Play Today.**
Wilson at Wilmington.
Raleigh at Rocky Mount.
Fayetteville at Goldsboro.

"Pos'tively, we'd like to take the time to tell you how
We lost—but Gee! we're up against the real thing now!"
—Sailors' Chanty.

Although Howard in the box for the locals was well nigh invincible, allowing but two hits, six errors behind him were fatal and the Sailors lost the first game of the series to Wilson yesterday afternoon by the score of two to one in ten innings.

Wilson put one over in the first when, after Jacobs fanned, Guerrant was safe on error of first, stole second and third and scored on wild throw to third; Mills hit through second for a single and stole second, but McGeehand D., ended further trouble by going out short to first, with the other McGeehan who was out also from the infield. With the exception of a couple of doubles pulled off by Wilson, the remaining innings until the ninth were parctically one, two, three and in the ninth the Sailors tied the score when Hawkins batting for Gilmore was safe at first on an infield hit and Brooks for Howard drew a pass; Kluttz then sacrificed and Brooks stole third, while Hawkins was out attempting to squeeze home; Dubbs then hit over second and Brooks raced across the rubber. Dubbs was later caught trying second and Kite was out from the infield.

The tenth came on and McGeehan, C., was safe on wild throw of second, was sacrificed by Brady and stole third, while Clapp walked and stole second while McGeehan later tallied on a passed ball; Westlake then hit to third and Clapp was caught at the plate; Stewart fanned. Mills got a hit in Wilmington's half of the tenth after Tydeman had fouled to catcher but Doak was out from the infield and Mills was caught at second.

**The Tabulated Score.**

| Wilson. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacobs, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Guerrant, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McGehan, D., 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| McGehan, C., 1b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Brady, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Armstrong, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clapp, lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Westlake, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Stewart, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hearn, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 20 | 0 |

| Wilmington. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kluttz, cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dubbs, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Tydeman, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mills, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| Doak, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooper, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Burke, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Gilmore, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| *Hawkins | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kite, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Howard, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Brooks, p | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 28 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 17 | 6 |

*Batted for Gilmore in ninth.

**Score By Innings.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wilmington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 | 5 | 6 |

Summary—Sacrifice hits, Brady, Kluttz, Dubbs; stolen bases, Guerrant, McGeehan, D., Clapp; bases on balls, Stewart 2, Brooks 1; struck out, by Stewart 1, Howard 8, Brooks 1; double plays, Jacobs to McGeehan, D., to McGeehan, C.; McGeehan, D., to Jacobs to McGeehan, C.; left on bases, Wilson 4, Wilmington 1; passed ball, Kite 1; time 1:50; umpire, Davis; attendance 650.

**"Whimpers"**

"Wilson! That's All.

Venerunt—viderunt—vicerunt!

Tydeman didn't get a hit. (State papers please copy.)

Beaten, but not Crushed! Squashed, but not Squelched!

We tied it, up in the 9th; but they tied it up, in the 10th.

You're right! Since Mills joined the Sailors it's self evident.

Sort 'er brassy in the error line. That's the way the runs came.

Howard was going in his old time form, and kept his hits scattered.

"There is a time in the course of human events" when the home team loses.

Deep down in our heart, it got next to the skin like a flying visit of the nettle rash.

That time we ran smack up against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

The Tobacconists ripped off a few tasty plays in the way of doubles, et cetera.

"Look at the error column; Doctor, and give me a nickle's worth of mothballs quick, please!"

The play was as productive of tense situations as an overturned bee-hive at a Sunday School picnic.

Oh! You Wilson! We'll git yer yet! The Sailors were just sampling how good you could go, anyway.

The high-brow heaver we Hearn so much about worked one inning. The other Rah-Rah Boy had sewed us up before he went in, though.

To think of evening up in the 9th, and then have it snatched away in the extra inning. Uh!! About as cheerful as a closed-carriage journey to the Bone Orchard twice times in a week.

When that frost struck us in the 10th a disappointed fan on the bleachery afflicted with the San Vitus Lancers perfectly impersonated a chill to the utter consternation of the surrounding folk.

"They are having a great time over in the Carolina Association arguing as to which has the best short-stop on the team. There could be no argument in this circuit as to which town has the best first baseman."—Fayetteville "Observer."

Everybody turn out today. We want the male fans, the female fannies, the large and small ones; the 33rd degree boys, the faithful, the fanabelles, the fan-bugs, the bugs proper, the fan-folk, fan bunds, bleacherites and ballists—in fact all Fandom should be on hand to see the rejuvenated Sailors trim the Tobacconists, or make a mighty strenuous riffle towards that same end.

## O ADERS AND RED BIRDS

**Closed the Door on Heels of the Red Birds in Seven Innings Yesterday Afternoon—The Tabulated Score.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., June 9.—Rocky Mount closed the door on the heels of the Red Birds today, the score being one to nothing.

Stein, for the crew, got life in the first inning on a muffed fly in left, stole second and third, and scored on Novak's hit, winning the game. Munson yielded but one hit, the game being called in the seventh on account of rain.

**The Tabulated Score.**

| Raleigh. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleamnous, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Simmons, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Prim, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hobbs, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Phoenix, ss | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Richardson, 1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Keatling, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sherrill, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Turner, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 20 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 2 |

| Rocky Mount. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stein, lf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Novak, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gillespie, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Phelan, 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Creagan, cf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Forgue, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gastmeyer, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cooney, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Munson, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 24 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 11 | 0 |

**Score By Innings.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raleigh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 | 1 | 2 |
| Rocky Mount | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 | 5 | 0 |

Summary—Sacrifice hits, Gillespie; hit by pitched ball, Sherrill, Creagan, Gastmeyer; bases on balls, Munson 1; struck out by Munson 3, Turner 6; stolen bases, Stein 2, Craegan 2; left on bases, Raleigh 1, Rocky Mount 6; time 1:27; Umpire, Henderson; attendance 400.

## A FIFTEEN INNING CONTEST

**Goldsboro and Highlanders Play to Standstill Until Darkness Without Further Argument—Four Sensational Doubles.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Goldsboro, N. C., June 9.—In a beautiful fifteen-inning game here today the Highlanders and Giants battled to a dead standstill. Both pitchers were effective although Boyle had the game better under control. The features of the game were four sensational doubles by Goldsboro.

**The Tabulated Score.**

| Fayetteville. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mullins, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dobson, 1b | 6 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 |
| O'Halloran, 2b | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Shumaker, lf | 7 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Donovan, rf | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bunting, 3b | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Clancy, ss | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Galvin, c | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Boyle, p | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Totals | 51 | 3 | 10 | 45 | 24 | 3 |

| Goldsboro. | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gates, 3b | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Sharpe, 2b | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Wolfe, cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Daily, c | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Evans, lf | 6 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Crockett, 1b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Malcom, ss | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Stoehr, rf | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Hanks, p | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Totals | 51 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 27 | 6 |

**Score By Innings.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fayetteville | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 | 10 | 3 |
| Goldsboro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 | 8 | 6 |

Summary—Sacrifice hits, Goldsboro 2, Fayetteville 4; bases on balls, Hanks 3, Boyle 2; struck out, by Hanks 3, Boyle 9; wild pitches, Boyle 1; two base hits, Evans, Shumaker, Bunting; three base hits, 0; double plays, Goldsboro 4, Fayetteville 1; left on bases, Goldsboro 7, Fayetteville 9; passed balls, 0; time 2:05; Umpire Barre; attendance 450. Game called account of darkness.

## DR. HANNIS TAYLOR ACCEPTS

**Famous North Carolinian Will Speak at Newbern Celebration.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Newbern, N. C., June 9.—Dr. Hannis Taylor, a former North Carolinian and famous law writer, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at Newbern's Bicentennial Celebration.

Congressman Thomas received the message of acceptance from Dr. Taylor yesterday and wired the following to Mr. R. A. Nun, at Newbern:

"Senator Simmons and myself this morning invited Honorable Hannis Taylor to deliver an oration at Newbern's Bicentennial Celebration. He accepts. Later will invite Swiss Minister and German Ambassador.

(Signed.) "CHAS R. THOMAS."

This means that Newbern's most distinguished son will visit his birthplace and deliver the bicentenial oration. Dr. Taylor was minister to Spain during Cleveland's administration. He is regarded as one of the greatest law writers of America. For his magificent work on the English constitution the great universities of Europe conferred upon him honorary degrees rarely ever conferred upon an American. His expected visit will be looked forward to with interest.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 9.—A resolution condemning the placing of a statue of Robert E. Lee in the National Capitol was tabled today at the closing session of the 44th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Woonsocket, R. I., June 9.—Lewis S. Bachaud, a lawyer of this city was killed and four other men injured when a touring car owned and driven by Arthur P. Dauray, of this city, crashed at high speed into a heavy machinery dray on the Province road late tonight.

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### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

**EASTERN CAROLINA LEAGUE.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wilson | 13 | 3 | .813 |
| Fayetteville | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| Goldsboro | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Wilmington | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Raleigh | 5 | 10 | .333 |
| Rocky Mount | 5 | 11 | .313 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 27 | 15 | .643 |
| New York | 28 | 16 | .636 |
| Cincinnati | 22 | 19 | .537 |
| Pittsburg | 21 | 19 | .525 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 24 | .467 |
| Brooklyn | 20 | 25 | .444 |
| Philadelphia | 16 | 24 | .400 |
| Boston | 16 | 29 | .356 |

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 27 | 11 | .711 |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 13 | .675 |
| Detroit | 29 | 17 | .630 |
| Boston | 26 | 20 | .565 |
| Cleveland | 17 | 19 | .444 |
| Washington | 18 | 27 | .400 |
| Chicago | 14 | 24 | .368 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 32 | .200 |

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Hard hitting by both teams featured today's game here which Chicago won by 5 to 4. The game was also marked by perfect fielding by each club. After the visitors got the lead by batting rallies in the sixth and seventh innings, Brown saved the game ror Chicago. In the ninth inning, with men on third and second, and one out, Brown fanned Magee and Bransfield.

Chicago .....000 004 100—5 14 0
Philadelphia ....000 030 100—4 8 0

Reulbach, Richie, Brown and Kling; Moore, Stack and Dooin. Time 2:15; umpires, Rigler and Emslie.

Boston, June 9.—By winning a very exciting game from Boston 7 to 6 today, Pittsburg made it two consecutive eleven-inning wins over the locals. Wagner made a home run in the seventh inning with one on base, tieing the score. Each team scored twice in the ninth on clean hitting and errors. Byrnes' two-bagger in the 11th, sent in the winning run.

Pittsburg ...010 000 202 02—7 12 3
Boston .....010 110 002 01—6 15 2

Maddox, Phillippe and Gibson; Frock, Mattern and Graham; time 2:20; umpires, Klem and Kane.

Brooklyn, June 9.—Cincinnati made it three out of four with Brooklyn today, winning a see-saw game by 7 to 5. Roth brought over the winning runs in the eighth with a scratch double, batting as a pinch hitter.

Cincinnati .....003 001 030—7 12 1
Brooklyn .....102 001 100—5 9 4

Rowan, Gasper, Suggs and McLean; Knetzer, Wilhelm, Scanlon and Bergen; time 2:15; umpires O'Day and Brennan.

New York, June 9.—The New York Nationals made a sensational finish in the ninth inning today and defeated St. Louis 5 to 4. With two men out in the last inning and Murray on first, the new outfielder was allowed to steal second. Bridwell was passed and Devlin's hit filled the bases. Merkle, with two strikes on him, doubled and scored two men. Myers singled and scored another. Manager McGraw sent in Devore to run for Merkle and Keeler to run for Myers and both scored when Hauser, the St. Louis shortstop, made a low throw on Crandall. All of St. Louis' runs were gifts.

St. Louis .....300 010 000—4 8 1
New York .....000 000 005—5 8 5

Sallee and Phelps; Wiltse, Crandall and Myers; time 1:58; umpires Johnstone and Moran.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, June 9.—Washington broke Detroit's winning streak today, defeating the Tigers 7 to 1, through hard hitting. Home runs by McBride and Johnson, each with a man on base, featured. Davey Jones and McAleer have been suspended indefinitely as a result of their fight on Wednesday.

Washington ....101 002 102—7 11 2
Detroit .....000 010 000—1 6 3

Johnson and Street; Donovan, Willett and Schmidt; time 1:39; umpires Perrine and O'Loughlin.

Chicago, June 9.—Chicago defeated Boston 3 to 0 today in a light hitting game. Hearn, a California recruit, played shortstop for Boston, and performed well in the field.

Chicago .....010 110 00x—3 4 0
Boston .....000 000 000—0 2 1

Young and Payne; Arellanes and Carrigan; time 1:35; umpires Sheridan and Keerin.

Cleveland, June 9.—Cleveland and Philadelphia played a tie game today 4 to 4, the game being called at the end of the ninth to allow Philadelphia to catch a train for St. Louis. A double play started by Heitmuller saved Philadelphia from defeat in the ninth. Joss and Coombs were hit hard.

Cleveland .....201 000 010—4 10 0
Philadelphia ....000 201 100—4 12 1

Joss, Link and Easterly; Coombs and Lapp; time 1:46; umpires Evans and Egan.

St. Louis-New York, rain.

### OTHER GAMES.

**Southern League.**
At Memphis-New Orleans, rain.
At Atlanta 6; Birmingham 4.
At Nashville 0; Mobile 4.
At Chattanooga 3; Montgomery 5.

**South Atlantic League.**
At Columbia-Columbus, rain.
At Savannah-Augusta, rain.
At Jacksonville 0; Macon 3; (seven innings, darkness.)

**Virginia League.**
At Roanoke-Portsmouth, rain.
At Richmond-Lynchburg, rain.
At Norfolk 2; Danville 7.

**Carolina League.**
At Spartanburg 5; Greenville 3.
At Charlotte 1; Greensboro 10.
At Winston-Salem 14; Anderson 5.

## GIVEN VERDICT FOR $7,000

**Suit of Mrs. Gregg Against City of Wilmington Concluded Yesterday—After Deliberation of Only Two Hours—Appeal.**

After having had the case in hearing since last Friday and after a deliberation of only a little more than two hours, the jury in the Superior Court in the case of Mrs. E. M. Gregg against the City of Wilmington and Mr. James F. Woolvin, in which the plaintiff was suing for $25,000 damages for the killing of her husband by the collapse of a pile of brick last October, returned a verdict holding the defendant Woolvin harmless but taxing the City of Wilmington with $7,000 damages and the cost of the action.

Argument of counsel in the case was completed Wednesday afternoon and upon the convening of court yesterday morning Judge Cooke delivered his charge, the jury retiring with the issues at 10:45 o'clock. Shortly after court took a recess for dinner, at 1 o'clock the jury returned a verdict, answering the issues as follows:

Was the plaintiff's intestate killed by the negligence of the defendant city of Wilmington? Answer, "yes."

Was the plaintiff's intestate killed by the negligence of the defendant James F. Woolvin or his contractor, B. H. Stephens? Answer, "No."

Was the plaintiff's intestate guilty of contributory negligence? Answer "No."

Were the bricks piled by B. H. Stephens and was said Stephens an independent contractor in respect of that work? Answer, "No."

What amount of damages is plaintiff entitled to receive? Answer, "$7,000."

The elimination of Mr. Woolvin from the verdict has met with general favor. He has done much for the upbuilding of the city and technicalities aside, it has never been regarded that he was in the least responsible for the unfortunate accident which befel Mr. Gregg.

Counsel for the defendant city, Messrs. Herbert McClammy and ex-Judge E. K. Bryan, gave notice that they would appeal. Ex-Mayor A. G. Ricaud represented the defendant Woolvin, and Messrs. Rountree & Carr and John D. Bellamy & Son appeared for the plaintiff. The jury which had the case in hearing was composed of Messrs. W. H. Shew, L. L. Whitney, L. D. Bradshaw, M. Marshburn, T. G. Landen, E. S. Bannerman, B. B. Brown, A. M. Underwood, P. Q. Moore, W. H. Schaefer, H. A. Burr, Jr., and W. P. Oldham.

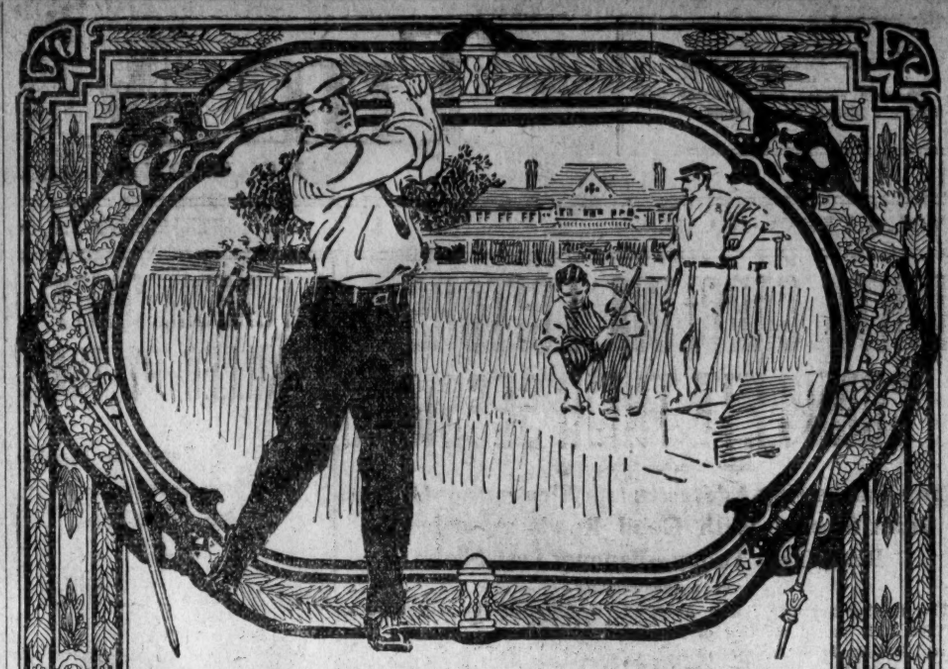
The damage suit of Capt. J. A. Burriss against the City of Wilmington was yesterday continued and it is understood that the case is in process of settlement. Yesterday afternoon several hours were consumed in the argument of a motion to reject the report of Referee E. S. Martin in the case of J. A. Arringdale against C. S. Riley & Co., and W. T. Sears, Inc., involving about $8,000 priority of claims. Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared for defendant Riley and Messrs Davis & Davis for the receiver of W. T. Sears & Co., and Messrs. Meares & Ruark and Rountree & Carr appeared for the plaintiff. Judge Cooke took the matter under advisement. It is likely that this morning will be taken up with a further hearing of the motion docket.

## NORTH CAROLINA EDITORS COMPLETE THEIR SESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

almost daily Mr. Hammer was in position to give his brethren some pointers as to the urgent need for increased facilities at the training school so as to take care of the wayward children. He was followed by Mr. W. L. Hill, editor of our aFtherless Ones, Barium Springs, where is located the Presbyterian Orphanage, of which institution Mr. Hill is the superintendent. Mr. Hill told of the condition of some of the children when first taken to the orphanage, where they are given such training as make them Christian men and women, some of whom are a power for good in the State. Several of the former pupils of the institutions who have made good in the world were mentioned by name by Mr. Hill and some of them were well known to the newspaper men assembled. "Friends," said Mr. Hill, "the training up of children and making of them Christian men and women is the grandest work in the State," and he was heartily applauded. Mr. Hill stated further that he had long been an advocate of a State institution such as the Concord school promises to be and urged the editors to give the movement for increased facilities their hearty support. Editor J. J. Farriss, of the High Point Enterprise, was heartily in accord with those who had preceded him, but brought out another important point, that the mothers of the State should give the children more attention than they are wont to do in this day and time, which would materially decrease the number of waywards. Mr. Farriss said, however, that he was not one of those who believed that the State was going to the bow-wows. The percentage of wayward children in the State he considered very small. At this point Mr. Cook stated that there were only 60 children in the Concord institution, being taxed to its capacity, but there were at least 1, 000 in the State who should be there and probably would if they could be taken care of. Mr. W. K. Jacobson endorsed the institution and the movement for increasing the accommodations, following which Mr. Archibald Johnson, editor of Charity and Children, Thomasville, made a strong appeal in behalf of the institution and told several pathetic instances that almost brought tears to the eyes of some of the editors. He begged the newspaper men to urge upon the next Legislature the importance of making a sufficient appropriation for enlarging the institution. Editor D. T. Edwards, of the Kinston Free Press, expressed his endorsement of the institution, and Editor R. F. Beasley, of the Monroe Journal, in his remarks, made the point that it cost more

(Continued on Page Eight.)



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## CASES REMOVED TO BLADEN

**Indictments Growing Out of Green Swamp Controversy in Brunswick Removed to Bladen—Court Adjourned Yesterday.**

The criminal side of the docket in Brunswick Superior Court having been completed Judge G. W. Ward and Solicitor Sinclair, with several of the visiting attorneys during the week, came up yesterday afternoon from Southport and will leave today for their homes.

It was expected that the court would be engaged for several days with the Green Swamp cases, as they have now come to be familiarly known, but upon the acquittal of J. W. Brady, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon Supt. J. X. McDonald, of the Waccamaw Lumber Co., on Wednesday afternoon Judge Ward expressed himself very decidedly to the jury and discharged them for the term later granting a motion of Solicitor Sinclair and counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Meares & Ruark and Cranmer & Davis, removing all the Green Swamp cases to Bladen county. Mr. E. C. Clark, treasurer of the lumber company, made the affidavit upon which the removal was made setting out that a strong local prejudice had been worked up in favor of the defendants and the prosecution, which had been harrassed by numerous "squatters" on lands purchased in good faith, could not get a fair trial in the county.

The defendant J. W. Brady gave bond in the sum of $1,000 and the other defendants, Shade Bullard, O. W. Brady and Bud Brady, in the sum of $500 each. A number of the cases have been nol prossed but there are still about a dozen against them individually and collectively. Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq., of the local bar, represents the defendants and the acquittal of J. W. Brady is regarded as a great victory for him. It is likely that a special term of Bladen court will be called to hear the cases.

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President R. T. Vann, Raleigh, N. C.

ju 9 tu th sa 1m.

# "THE STATE PRESS"--A TOAST

**Response by Hon. John M. Julian, Editor of Salisbury Post, at Banquet Complimentary to Press Association Last Night.**

To Hon. John M. Julian, of the Salisbury Post, was assigned the pleasant duty of responding to the toast "The State Press" at the banquet given last night by the local newspaper men to the visiting editors here for the State Press Association. Mr. Julian was exceedingly happy in his remarks, speaking in part as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the North Carolina Press Association:

Let us put aside the notion, if we have ever entertained it, my fellow editors—you with whom I have been elbowing for the past fifteen years—that we are the personincation of accurate judgment and dispensers of certain justice. We are neither. We are human as other men and we measure up to the standard of perfection only as we make intelligent endeavor.

But I am going to take occasion tonight to laud the Press of North Carolina even if it may have the sound of self glorification. The theme was ripe when I came last week upon a magazine article by George Ade in which he declared "the press is steeped in commercialism."

In this case judgment may be tempered with mercy. Ade circulates in an atmosphere where men are machines and where the "jingle of the guinea" has weaned many a one from his convictions. He sees only the desperate scramble for the dollar, and the cruel competition for place, the relentless war for power of some sort or other.

Had George Ade sat at the desk of any North Carolina editor on the day he wrote that article and picked up the exchanges at hand he would have answered the question, "Is the press of North Carolina guilty or not guilty of your sweeping accusation?"

"Not guilty."

The instances in which North Carolina papers may have attained affluence by sacrificing principle for pelf are innumerable. The cases in which such a sacrifice has been made are few.

To the glory and honor of the press of this State be it said that it has kept its face to the rising sun and stood by the landmarks of the fathers.

The press of North Carolina has been criticised more than once for a partiality to affairs political. What would you have it do, Mr. Critic? The very genius of our government contemplates political parties, and those secular publications of whatever political faith you please, that have contributed most to the moral, educational and material uplift of their respective communities are the publications that have taken a positive stand, cried aloud and, if necessary, spared not, have been of a partisan character.

I am not discrediting the value of an independent sentiment inside or outside a political party, either on the part of the press or the individual, but I insist that that man who would make his influence, however small or great, felt owes it to himself and to his country to take a stand and to exercise the right of suffrage through a party, since this always has been, is now and always will be, unless it topples to destruction, a government by parties.

You have no right, if you believe in the form of government under which you live, to complain about rings if you do not go to your party primaries and conventions and correct the evils that you are advancing; you have no right to crucify virtue in the name of vice without giving virtue her dues; you have no right, if you are content to remain an American, to pillory either men or measures without first taking a fair accounting with your fellows.

Again to the credit of the press of North Carolina, it has been uniformly fair in its treatment of things political. It has been a partisan press—yes, and I am glad it has—without being venal or vicious. It has succumbed neither to the wiles of the commercialist or the siren song of the demagogue.

What you are, gentlemen of the North Carolina Press Association, you are. What your standard for the future is to be is with you.

There will be need in North Carolina in the future for a balance wheel. Our commercial interests have developed more rapidly than we have realized. Capital has come to us when we were empty-handed and has builded up our waste places. It has harnessed our water powers, constructed railroads and mills, and made two and three and four blades of grass grow where one grew before. Let us be on our guard that we do it no injustice and at the same time let us see to it that under the pretense of friendship it robs us of no right. Be awake, too, my fellow editors, to the spirit of demagogy and intolerance.

We owe a duty to ourselves and to our constituency, and that duty is so far as it lies within our power to protect from the agencies of greed and avarice on the one hand and on the other against insidious designers against a government founded upon equity.

But I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without paying feeble tribute to the wounded lion. For thirty years and more he led a people. They believed in him because he justified their faith; they trusted him because he never deceived them; they rejoiced in his gladness and wept with him in his sorrows. Thank God, that though the hand of affliction has been placed upon him he is more glorious in his weakness than mighty in strength. The soul of the philosopher is his and he looks with calmness upon the view.

If it be not granted that Joseph P. Caldwell shall again come into his own I trust, as I feel this Association does, that the satisfaction of having served a people and won a people's love shall give serenity to him in the days to be.

Gentlemen of the Association—all hail!

No bargains that we have ever offered equals the 98c hat at Gaylord's. **

# NORTH CAROLINA WATERWAYS

**Toast Responded to Last Evening at Press Association by Maj. E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.**

No man in North Carolina is better qualified to speak of "North Carolina Waterways" than Major E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer, who has made a study of the question both in this country and abroad. In addressing the editors last night, Major Hale, after a few preliminary remarks, spoke as follows:

North Carolina Waterways is too serious a subject for a response to a toast at a convivial meeting like this, and yet our surroundings render it a congenial one. Here is the ocean, the highway of commerce, and nearby is our chief seaport, our beloved city of Wilmington, situated on the Cape Fear, the only river in North Carolina which reaches the sea directly, and over which, up to the war, the most of our interior traffic was borne.

The first thing that confronts the student of our commercial history is the fact that North Carolina has ever been inferior to its neighbors (Virginia and South Carolina) in commercial development. Its seaports are smaller; and its interior cities and towns smaller, certainly, if we compare them with those of Virginia.

The subject was a familiar one in my day before the war, and the same causes which led to the removal (if I may so express it) of the embryo capital from Fayetteville brought about the construction of the State railway from Morehead City to the mountains. Great expectations were indulged in of the effect of this connection between a North Carolina port and the interior by railroad, a vehicle of transportation called in those early days the "annihilator of distance." But these led only to disappointment. Then began the agitation for the "Danville Connection," that is, the building of the link between Danville and Greensboro, only 49 miles. By this route all Middle and much of Western North Carolina would be thrown into rail communication with Richmond, an up-the-river port, by a nearer line than that leading to any North Carolina port except Fayetteville, and enjoying a decisive advantage over Fayetteville in size as well as depth of water to the sea. This project was successfully opposed by the Cape Fear section, up to the war, but was carried out early in the war when the exegencies of the Confederate government at Richmond required an all rail connection with certain portions of the South.

When I was in England, a friend there, Baron (now Earl) Egerton of Tatton, explained to me the principle upon which a charter for the Manchester Ship Canal had been wrested from Parliament, namely, the certainty that, sooner or later, under the operation of equal rates per ton per mile, all the territory nearer to Manchester than to other ports would be traffically tributary to it.

Applying this principle to my own State, as I studied the map, the cause of our commercial inferiority flashed upon me. Our jutting seacoast placed our seaports, particularly Morehead City, further from the interior of our own State than the governing port of Richmond.

The remedy lay in improving the Cape Fear, which reaches further into the interior than any other, and which besides its peculiarity as the only one of our rivers flowing directly into the Ocean, reaches the sea at the point of the greatest recession of the coast line.

Improvement of the lower Cape Fear has been going on for years, and the results have been prodigious. Congress, as you know, has just provided for canalization of the upper Cape Fear. The two are complements of each other. Next will come the deepening of the river from Wilmington to the sea, first to 30 feet and then to greater depths as the prospects of resulting commerce may indicate. I regard this as a foregone conclusion, and all our energies must be devoted to securing its speedy accomplishment.

Meanwhile, there is that large and exceedingly rich territory, known as the Albemarle section. If you will observe the sea line south of New York, you will find that it is pierced by the Delaware, leading to the interior city of Philadelphia and then by the Chesapeake, leading to the interior city of Baltimore, as well as to Norfolk, Newport News and Richmond. When you reach North Carolina, you will observe that Nature has provided an even greater area of suboceanic waters than for the Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia territories. But, alas, there is no broad arm of the sea that gives entrance, as between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. This impediment was the subject of discussion for decades before the war, and at last it is about to be removed by the "dry cut" to Beaufort harbor, a great work which is nearly completed. That will open up the immense raparian areas, containing some of the richest lands in America, that border on the great sounds and the Roanoke, Chowan, Tar, and other rivers that flow into them, and the result will be beyond computation.

Still none of these rivers reach so near to the interior of North Carolina as the Cape Fear, and it is this fact which has caused that river to be the object of more legislation than any other in the State, and, indeed, to invite, as far back as 1813, the attention of such a distinguished engineer as Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. He selected the Cape Fear at that early day as one of the chief means for reaching the "back country," as the interior used to be called.

The Inland Waterway is an interstate work, destined to achieve the very greatest benefits for all the States, but especially to North Carolina, because, besides its general purpose as an inland substitute for the coastwise route, it will set free our rivers and sounds.

A study of this subject has led me to elaborate the theme of the normal port.

Connection with this is the principle which is bound to be adopted in the near future—that of equal rates per ton per mile. The recent legislation concerning the long and short haul is the beginning of the end in this direction. The logical result of the reasoning by which less charges for a long haul than for a short haul are prohibited, can be none other than equal rates per ton per mile. When that principle becomes the law of the land, North Carolina will come into her own; and the Southern mills, which are nearer to the oriental markets than the New England mills and yet pay higher freight rates, will monopolize those markets and dispense wealth all about us.

## SAD DEATHS IN SAMPSON.

**Husband and Wife Passed Away in Two Days.**

(Sampson Democrat, June 8.)

On Monday morning last news reached Clinton that Mr. H. W. Lucas died suddenly at his home, near Poplar Grove, at an early hour on that morning. He arose from bed, had put on his slippers, but got no further in dressing himself, being found shortly thereafter dead upon the floor. Mr. Lucas and family resided in Clinton for a few years and until a few months since, when they removed to their country home. His health had been poor for a long time, and the decline had recentl ybeen more rapid, as was noticed by his friends here the last time he was in Clinton, for all of us liked him.

In addition to the already sad news that came to us—that of a devoted and self-sacrificing wife and the dependent children bereft of husband and father, our deep feelings of sympathy were intensified by the information that came on the following morning (Tuesday) that Mrs. Lucas, wife of the deceased, had passed away, of typhoid fever. In her departure one of the best of women has gone to her reward. In disposition she was patient, gentle and refined, and in every relation of life devotion was the chief characteristic of her nature.

The two—husband and wife—were interred in the family burial ground of Mr. B. H. Hatcher, Mrs. Lucas' father, on Tuesday afternoon. Two of the children in this home are quite sick of fever; we hope for their recovery, and also hope that this family of orphan children, five in all, may fall into good hands, and grow to be useful men and women, and "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

## KNOWLES A LOSER.

**Defeated at Golf Tournament by Memphis Player Yesterday.**

Atlanta, Ga., June 8.—The surprise of the Southern Golf Association championship tournament was the defeat today of Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, star medal player of the association by J. P. Edrington, of Memphis, present Southern champion, 2 up and 1 to play in the second round of the championship fight.

The winners today of the second round of the championship flight were J. P. Edrington, E. W. Daley, T. I. Webb, Jr., J. B. Bush, R. G. Bush, Jr., W. J. Tilson, Leigh Carroll, F. J. Byrd.

The ads will show you whether or not there's a chance today to buy that piece of furniture at your price.

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.

# TAFT TURNED DOWN N. Y. CONGRESSMAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

had made the appointment with President Taft ten days ago and had received no warning that he was to be publicly humiliated. He declined to comment upon the incident further than to give a brief statement of what occurred.

"When I reached the White House with the delegation," said he, "I informed Secretary Norton that we desired to see the President. The Secretary went to the President's private office and returned with the information that the President could not see me. I then told Mr. Norton that I had made an appointment ten days ago for the delegation accompanying me, to see the President and Mr. Norton again conferred with the President.

"When he returned he informed me that the President would see the delegation accompanying me, but would not see me. I admit I was surprised almost beyond expression. I immediately left the White House."

Mr. Harrison said he knew of no reason why the President took the action he did as their previous relations had always been pleasant. He was at a loss to account for it. It was suggested that perhaps the President had refused to see him because of his introduction in the House some days ago of the resolution calling upon the Attorney General for information bearing on the preparation of the President's letter of September 13th last exonerating Secretary Ballinger. Mr. Harrison replied that he did not know whether that was the cause or not.

Mr. Harrison is a Democrat and is serving his second term from the New York district which he represents.

**Harrison Criticises Taft.**

Representative Harrison tonight made the following statement:

"It is unfortunate for the President that he cannot stand criticisms; it is unfortunate for the country that he cannot stand the truth. My newspaper statement at which he takes offense was merely an exposition of the scandalous fact that the President had sent to the Senate of the United States an official document in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy of which the date had been wilfully falsified by being predated. My resolution of inquiry drew out this information in a written confession by the attorney general.

"It is of no concern to me that I am not welcome at the White House, but it is concern to every American citizen that a statement of the truth about the President may render it impossible for a representative to discharge his duties.

"I came to the White House today not as a matter of pleasure, but in the execution of a public duty. I came by appointment made with the presidential office on May 31st to present a delegation of distinguished Hebrews on an important public mission. After a delay of 40 minutes, at the very door of the President's office I was told that the President will not receive me. It is not surprising that he did not care to meet face to face any one who was instrumental in bringing to light the desperate attempt to belater the administration case in the Ballinger-Pinchot matter by manipulating public documents. If every one who is justly criticising the Taft administration is to be barrel from the White House it will become a lonely place."

—Mr. E. D. Pearsall, of Rocky Point, came down yesterday and attended the Press Convention and the banquet at the Hotel Tarrymoore last night, receiving a cordial welcome from his many friends among the "quill drivers."

Never such hat bargains known as Gaylord is offering today. **


# The "Come Back"

It is the customers who come back that make a business grow. Clever advertising may get a customer once, but only honest values—being "square"—make him come again.

Your satisfaction is what we are striving for. That's why we offer such clothing as

*Stein-Bloch Summer Suits*

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No better clothing is made today—not even by high class custom tailors.

No garments anywhere near so good can be had anywhere else at equally low prices.

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Whisper, Lady

Have you seen our new Pumps? They are winners.

With the drop shank, it fits under the arch, hugs the heel, has no strap and does not slip. The latest achievement in pumps. Tans, gunmetals, and cravenettes, $4.00.

A pleasure to show you.

**HEWLETT & PRICE**
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**Monterey Inn and Cottages**

In the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains; two hours' ride from Baltimore by the Western Maryland Railroad. Opens June 1st. Address G. B. KING, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

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# Mexican Mustang Liniment

**For Poultry Ills.**

**Try it before you apply the hatchet to a sick fowl. It's cheaper and more satisfactory. Poultry raisers have found it an unfailing remedy for Roup, Pip, Canker, Gaps, Scaly Legs, Swelled Head and Eyes, etc.**

**This testimony proves it.**

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.

GENTLEMEN:—

I will tell you of a cure I made last week with **Mexican Mustang Liniment.** Had a hen so bad from a cold that her ears were swollen out as large as a hickory nut and full of matter and thick pus. Applied Mexican Mustang Liniment four times and to-day turned her out with the flock a well hen. Last Winter cured a very bad case of canker with three applications. I use it for nearly everything.

Respectfully yours,
H. L. LAMB.

**Full directions with every bottle.**

**At druggists.**

**Three sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.**

LYON MFG. CO.,
41-45 South Fifth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.


# ATLANTIC COAST LINE

These time tables are corrected to June 5th, 1910, but their correctness nor the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed, the figures being given as the best available information as to schedules of this company and its connections.

| 48 | 42-86 | 48-80 | a via Petersburg. *Daily | 89-49 | 83-41 | 49 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *8:40am | *7:00pm | *8:40am | Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar. | 6 15pm | 9 45am | 6 15pm |
| 11 57am | 10 05pm | 11 37am | Ar. ..... Goldsboro ..... Lv. | 2 59pm | 6 40am | 2 59pm |
| 12:30pm | 11:05pm | 12:30pm | Ar. ..... Wilson ..... Lv. | 1 52pm | 5 49am | 1 52pm |
| 1 18pm | 11 45pm | 1 18pm | Ar. ..... Rocky Mount ..... Lv. | 12 55pm | 5:00am | 12 58pm |
| ..... | 2:15pm | 4:55pm | Ar. ..... Weldon ..... Lv. | 11:30am | 3:25am | ..... |
| ..... | 4:00am | 7:05pm | Ar. ..... Petersburg ..... Lv. | 9:13am | 1:40am | ..... |
| 5:50pm | a8:00am | ..... | Ar. ..... Norfolk ..... Lv. | ..... | a8:00pm | *8:15am |
| ..... | 4 40am | 8 00pm | Ar. ..... Richmond ..... Lv. | 8:15am | 1:00am | ..... |
| ..... | 8 00am | 11 50pm | Ar. ..... Washington ..... Lv. | 4:20am | 9:40pm | ..... |
| ..... | 9:55am | 1:20 am | Ar. ..... Baltimore ..... Lv. | 2 46am | 8 20pm | ..... |
| ..... | 11:55am | 3:40am | Ar. ....West Philadelphia.... Lv. | 12 10am | 5 44pm | ..... |
| ..... | 2:15pm | 6:30am | Ar. .....NEW YORK..... Lv. | *9 25pm | *3 25pm | ..... |

42-86 and 83-41 carries Pullman buffet sleeping car between Wilmington and Washington connecting with New York trains with Pullman service.

48 and 49 carries Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman service.

| 55-89 | 51-83 | *Daily | 82-50 | 80-54 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .....*3:15pm | *5:35am | Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar. | 12:55am | 1:40pm | ..... |
| ..... 7:25pm | 9:20am | Ar. ..... Florence ..... Lv. | 9:05pm | 9:30am | ..... |
| ..... 11:20pm | 1:35pm | Ar. ..... Charleston ..... Lv. | 5:55pm | 5:20am | ..... |
| ..... 2:40am | 6:45pm | Ar. ..... Savannah ..... Lv. | 1:20pm | 12:15am | ..... |
| ..... 11 55am | 2 20am | Ar. ..... Albany ..... Lv. | 1 25am | 1 55pm | ..... |
| ..... 9:40am | 1:45am | Ar. ..... Thomasville ..... Lv. | 2 05am | 2 05pm | ..... |
| ..... 5 50pm | 8 50am | Ar. ..... Montgomery ..... Lv. | 6 50pm | 6 05am | ..... |
| ..... 7:15am | ..... | Ar. .... JACKSONVILLE ... Lv. | 9:15am | 7:55pm | ..... |
| ..... 2:05pm | ..... | Ar. .....Sanford, Fla..... Lv. | 2 10am | 2 55pm | ..... |
| ..... 7:00pm | ..... | Ar. ..... TAMPA ..... Lv. | 9 00pm | 10 30am | ..... |
| ..... 8:55pm | ..... | Ar. ST. PETERSBURG Lv. | ..... | 6:45am | ..... |
| ..... 10:20pm | ..... | Ar.. FORT MYERS Lv. | *3:00pm | *6:45am | ..... |

55-89 and 82-50 Pullman service. 51-83 and 80-54 Pullman service south of Florence. *Sleeper on No. 50 may be occupied in Wilmington until 7:00 A. M.

| 55 | 51 | *Daily. | 32-50 | 54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *3:15pm | *5:35am | Lv. ..... WILMINGTON ..... Ar. | 12:55am | 1:40pm |
| 7:25pm | 9:20am | Ar. ..... Florence ..... Lv. | 9:05pm | 9:30am |
| 9:20pm | 11:20am | Ar. ..... Sumter ..... Lv. | 5:55pm | 7:40am |
| 11:10pm | 12:55pm | Ar. ..... COLUMBIA ..... Lv. | 4:10pm | *6:00am |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... AUGUSTA ..... Lv. | 2:30pm | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... ATLANTA ..... Lv. | 7 30am | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... Macon ..... Lv. | 8 55am | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... Chattanooga ..... Lv. | 3:00am | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... Nashville ..... Lv. | 9 30pm | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... Memphis ..... Lv. | 1 00pm | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... Louisville ..... Lv. | 2 45pm | ..... |
| ..... | Ar. | ..... CINCINNATI ..... Lv. | *10 55am | ..... |

55 and 50 Pullman sleepers between Wilmington and Columbia which may be occupied at terminals until 7:00 A. M.

| 57 | 51-97 | 55 | *Daily | Daily except Sundy. | 54 | 98-50 | 58 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *6:25pm | *5:35am | *3:15pm | Lv. ..... | WILMINGTON ....Ar. | 1:40pm | 12:55am | 8:30am |
| 8:10pm | 7:30am | 5:00pm | Ar. ..... | CHADBOURN ....Lv. | *11:40am | *11:02pm | 6:45am |
| 11:10pm | 11:50am | ..... | Lv. ..... | CHADBOURN ....Ar. | ..... | 5:00pm | 6:40am |
| 12:45am | 1:30pm | ..... | Ar. ..... | CONWAY ....Lv. | ..... | 13:30pm | *5:15am |

| 53 | *Daily. | 52 |
|---|---|---|
| *8:45am | Lv. ..... WILMINGTON .... Ar. | 8 05pm |
| 11 45am | Ar. ..... Fayetteville .... Lv. | 4 50pm |
| 12 10pm | Lv. ..... Fayetteville .... Ar. | 4 45pm |
| 1 40pm | Ar. ..... SANFORD, N. C. .... Lv. | *3 30pm |

| 68 | 62 | 64 | Daily except Sun. xSun. only | 60 | 63 | 65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x6:45pm | 3:25pm | 5:50am | Lv. ..... WILMINGTON .... Ar. | 10:15am | 12:50pm | 6:50pm |
| 8:30pm | 5:17pm | 7:48am | Ar. ....Jacksonville, N. C.... Lv. | 8:22am | 10:55am | 4:51pm |
| 9:55pm | 6:44pm | 9:10am | Ar. ..... Nor & Sou. Jct..... Lv. | 7:05am | 9:35am | 3:35pmr |
| 10:00pm | 6:50pm | 9:15am | Ar. .... NEWBERN, N. C. .... Lv. | x7:00am | 9:30am | 3:30pm |

For folders, Reservations, rates of fares, etc apply to the undersigned.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PHONE 160.


# TO THE BEACH
## SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

**In Effect May 28, 1910.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

Leave Front and Princess Sts. East Bound. 6:30 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m.

Leave. The Beach. West Bound. 6:15 a. m. 7:15 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:45 p. m.

**Freight**

Leave Ninth and Orange streets 6:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., and 7:00 p. m.

Freight depot open from 5:30 to 6.00 a. m., and from 8:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Fright received at Ninth and Orange streets only.

**SUNDAYS.**

Leave Front and Princess Sts. East Bound. 7:00 a. m. 8:30 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until. 11:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m.

Leave The Beach. West Bound. 7:15 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 9:15 a. m. and every half hour thereafter until 11:45 p. m.

**Freight.**

Leave Ninth and Orange streets at 11:00 a. m.

Freight depot open from 10:00 to 11:00 a. m.



**N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western**

**Quickest and Best Line West and North west.**

**Block System. Rock Ballast 85-lb Rail.**

Schedule in Effect May 15, 1910.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. Norfolk | 8:15 a m | 8:00 p m |
| Lv. Petersburg | 10:50 a m | 10:40 p m |
| Lv. Durham | 7:00 a m | 5:30 p m |
| Lv. Lynchburg | 2:35 p m | 2:30 a m |
| Ar. Cincinnati | 7:30 a m | 6:25 p m |
| Ar. Columbus | 6:45 a m | 7:05 p m |
| Ar. Chicago | 5:00 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Ar. St. Louis | 6:35 p m | 8:30 a m |

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

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# FIELD PEAS

200 Bushels Mixed Field Peas
25 Boxes Nice Lemons.
50 Boxes Little Brothers Lunch and Soda Biscuit. If the consumer gets hold of a package of these biscuit he will certainly have no other.
10,000 Muckalee 5c. Cigars, The best smoker on the market. Try one.
Let us book your salt orders—shipment any time during the year. Prices guaranteed. Nothingg to lose and a good deal to gain. If prices advance you get at the prevailing price and if they decline you are protected
Send us your orders.

**D. L. GORE CO.**
Whole Grocers and Importers.

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**PILES! PILES! PILES!**

Williams Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and $1.00. Sold by R. R. Bellamy.



# SEABOARD
## Air Line Railway
## SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office or S. A. L. Railway Freight Office Telepmones No. 1294 or No. 3.

**Trains Leave Wilmington Effective May 15, 1910.**

NO. 45—5:00 A. M.—For Hamlet and intermediate points to Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for Raleigh and points North.

NO. 39—3:45 P. M.—For Charlotte, connecting at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York and trains in all directions. Arrive Hamlet 7:45 P. M.; leave Hamlet 8:05 P. M., arriving Charlotte 10:50 P. M.

**Trains Arrive at Wilmington**

NO. 40—12:20 P. M.—From Charlotte.
NO. 44—12:20 A. M.—From Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North at Monroe with No. 58 for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. No. 84 for Washington and New York and No. 32 for Portsmouth, Norfolk and No. 43 for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

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By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by J. R. Turrentine, Jr., and wife to the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association and registered in Book 58, Page 74, et seq. of the Records of New Hanover County, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at public auction for cash on Saturday, June 25th 1910 at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., the following lot of land in said city: Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Fifth street, 99 feet south of southern line of Walnut street, runs thence south with said line of Fifth street 33 feet, thence east parallel with Walnut street, 165 feet, thence north parallel with Fifth street, 33 feet; thence west 165 feet to the beginning, being part of west one-half lot 2, Block 208.

WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
By John D. Bellamy, Aattorney.

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THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY (Inc.) Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under act of Congress, March 2nd 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

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COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will be invariably rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Friday, June 10, 1910.

President Taft declares that "Socialism is a grave problem." Nevertheless, the protected Coffin Trust is the worst of the grave problems.

Teddymange may make up his mind to join the muckrakers when he comes home and learns how things have been going to the bad at the National capital.

Lack of confidence in a capable, honest, and State-loving Democratic administration? The State bankers who assembled at Raleigh on Wednesday put a quietus on the mere suggestion of the Republican papers, which attempted to make political capital out of the bond emergency.

In the words of President Madriz, of Nicaragua, some "tactful maneuvres" will be made by the Republican regulars and insurgents at Washington with a view to being ready to take to the woods if the home-coming Roosevelt shows signs of leading an attack in either direction.

An editor may be frank and fearless but he is liable to have the temerity to trust to a poor judgment. Some editors "put their foot in it" but most of them know when it is loaded. When an editor goes off half-cocked he should be careful about continuing to make a noise like he had made a hit. His wife might get into a dispute with him.

Editors are just like everybody else. They like to show off. That accounts for the fact that some of the members of the North Carolina Press Association have brought their lovely wives and pretty daughters to the annual meeting at Wrightsville Beach. They ought to make it a cunstom, for it will give people a better impression of quill drivers.

Prominent newspapers like the Baltimore Sun, as well as other metropolitan journals, are still criticising President Taft for his part in the Ballinger investigation. A critic of the President remarks that, "the President lacks observation." That's no joke. As many baseball games as he has observed, he has failed to observe how the umpire was treated, or else never in the world would he have thought of umpiring the game in the interest of the Ballinger nine.

Now this question is up for discussion: "Which is the wiser, the man who marries or the man who remains single?" For various and also sundry reasons, mostly of a purely domestic nature and duly circumspectful, we refuse to lend any countenance whatsoever to the idea that any wisdom can be attributed to the man who neglects to get him a wife. How in he world can a man be wise when he attempts to go through life without getting him somebody to put the blame on?

That was good news carried in the Star yesterday stating that the State bond issue of $3,430,000 had been over subscribed by probably $500,000. One hundred bankers from all over North Carolina, representing towns and cities from Wilmington to Asheville, flocked to Raleigh on Wednesday and came to the relief of Governor Kitchin with an enthusiasm that was admirable. They subscribed for more than a million dollars of the bonds and were ready to take $250,000 more if necessary. It didn't take the bankers but 50 minutes to stand by the State in this emergency and lay in for their institutions a good share of North Carolina gilt-edge 4 per cent 40 year bonds. It is true that the bankers get a fine class of securities but their prompt action indicates their confiddence in the State as well as their State pride.

## THE GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN.

The largely attended meeting of the North Carolina Good Roads Association which has been in convention at Wrightsville Beach the past two days indicates the strength of the sentiment in North Carolina for modern highways. The delegates came here from various counties and their presence signifies that back of their coming is a potent and moving force on a line of progress that is leading to a development of prime importance to the State.

Good roads scientists, good roads experts, good roads evangelists, good roads enthusiasts and good roads advocates took part in the convention, and probably no meeting in behalf of better highways has ever returned to their homes men more confirmed in the vital question of roadways laid out, constructed and maintained on a scientific and economic basis.

The utility of good roads no longer requires argument but the campaign along that line will increase the enthusiasm and bring the movement up to the practical point where the various counties will begin work instead of thinking over the matter. The good roads convention will emphasize the economy of highway construction, and educate the people up to the various methods best adapted to the different communities and sections.

The addresses of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of the North Carolina Geologic and Economic Survey, and of other strong speakers, will prove a great stimulus to the good cause. The State is indeed very fortunate in having such an able and strong good roads propagandist as the eminent heads of a State Department that is of inconceivable value and importance in magnifying and developing the great resources of the State.

We aim to speak only in a general way here, for the proceedings of the convention to be found in the Star's news columns give the interesting details of the proceedings and discussions. However, we could not let the opportunity pass to recognize the veritable importance and significance of the convention and speak of it as a tremendous force in a movement which is almost equal in significance to the impetus in providing the State with railroads.

The Star is glad that the State Legislature at its last session recognized he good roads movement, although it did not act in accordance with a proper conception of the magnitude of the question. Nevertheless, an appropriation of $5,000 was made to further the cause and it is by that means that Dr. Pratt is able to visit the various portions of the State and educate, instruct and enthuse the people upon this topic. One of the State Senators who was specially active in pushing that appropriation through the General Assembly attended the convention and he was a most interested listener and participated in its proceedings.

We refer to the Hon. O. L. Clark, of Bladen, who with Senator Whitehead Kuttz, of Rowan, made a strong fight, almost hopeless at times, in behalf of the Kluttz bill. They made a hard fight for $150,000, but after many tie votes a compromise for $5,000 was secured.

The immense good that small appropriation has done has demonstrated that the large appropriation asked would have been magnificant in results. Let the Legislature do its duty at the next session and prove that the State is not niggardly in a movement of tremendous consequence to the State as a factor in its development and progress.

## MILITARISM GETTING BUSY.

The Army and Navy Journal, of Washington, approves the suggestion of an army officer that the President should wear a uniform indicating his rank as commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

This is no military satrapy. The President is the citizen-in-chief of a civil government and military power is subordinate to that of the eminency of his citizenship. The President takes rank as the Chief Magistrate and not as a military ruler. Why should military trappings, the tartatorial wardrobe of the warrior and the habiliments of the conqueror be substituted for the plain clothes of the man chosen by the people to represent their sovereignty as a Nation of Peace?

Away with your military garb and its gold buttons and auriferous tinsel, fringe and frills! Why should such heroic apparel be thought of when such allurements and temptation would only disturb the repose of an illustrious individual returning from Elba feeling his oats and looking for any old excuse to "come back?"

We look on with unmixed credulity while the Republican party pretends to make war on the Trusts after having furnished them with the sinews of war for a half century and continues to occupy the attitude of an ally of its tariff beneficiaries.

The distress of the Republican insurgents at Washington now doubtless will center around the bewildering question whether that was a "conference" or a love-feast, which President Taft had with the railroad magnates.

## A MINGLING OF ROTATION AND FIDELITY.

Somebody, evidently a browser outside the green pastures, recently emitted the declaration that "rotation in office is a principle." Principle nothing. It's a policy. There is a time to rotate and a time not to rotate. Editors are good judges of the time and they take a long time to render a decision about it when they get a good man in office.

The North Carolina Press Association has kept one man in office for twenty years. He is Editor John B. Sherrill, of the Concord Daily Tribune and the Concord Weekly Times, who is the Association's veteran secretary. He actually thinks there is a whole lot of fun in strenuously doing the work of the Association and all the editors encourage him in it because he knows how to perform the service with a magnitude of efficiency and a magnanimous willingness that has met with prolonged appreciation from editors who know a good thing when they see it.

The right man in any position which he is eminently qualified to fill and does fill with signal fidelity to duty and marked ability in the performance of his official work, brings about a cessation of the necessity for and the advisability of rotation in office. That is the reason some men hold office fot many terms and that explains why Editor Sherrill is still on his job. Capable service and persistent fidelity merits and wins recognition and when an office-holder's incumbency is of long standing it generally is an indication that those whom he serves are satisfied to let the right man for the right place stay where he can go right on making good.

For the reason that some may think that all of this is an exclusive bouquet for Secretary Sherrill, we want it understood that it largely concerns the policy of rotation and applies to all men who are on their jobs, officially and otherwise. When a party or business concern has a cinch on a man who makes good the policy of rotation is suspended till it is needed in their business.

This is what we think about rotation and also what we think about the Concord editor. We assert with more or less defiance of contradiction that we have killed two birds with one stone.

There is every reason to believe that Europe will get a little peace when the great Apostle of Peace bids adieu to Albion. Farewells are sometimes more pleasant than adieux.

A writer in the Delineator says men should learn to cook and wash the dishes. In that event men will want wages, as they are now expected to bring in the wood without pay.

June 18th is coming on apace and then the Colonel will come ashore at New York. In spite of rumors, the regulars and the insurgents at Washington hardly know which bunch should make ready to take to the bomb-proof.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

The editors seem "dee-lighted" with Wrightsville Beach.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

Yes, they are all at Wrightsville, and when they get back to their sanctums we will see our State papers better edited than ever before.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Just now it is purely a mud-slinging contest, each side doing its best to throw the most. If some of the howlers could be buried in the filth for good and all the mud-slinging would not be without its compensation, but they simply thrive in the slime.—Raleigh Times.

The Washington dispatches tell how the railroads have agreed to withdraw the proposed increases in rates, how the injunctions will be discontinued, and how the railroads have "apparently" submitted. We have an idea that word "apparent" is used advisedly.—Asheville News-Gazette. (Rep.)

The story goes that Republican nominees for Congress in the Ohio districts are declining with thanks offers of the committee to send Speaker Cannon to stump for them. They want to be elected. Wonder if the committee will send Uncle Joe into Connecticut? The Democrats would welcome him.—Hartford Courant.

Now that stage drivers on mountain routes have been forbidden by the Postoffice Department to carry liquors, there will be for many mountaineers a series of such dry and dusty intervals as caused the governor of North Carolina to make a famous remark to the Governor of South Carolina.—Winston-Salem Sentinel.

Commander Harold K. Hines, commanding the gunboat Dubuque, at Nicaragua, warns General Rivas that, in the event of his monkeying with the American flag, he will "level the bluff" It seems to us that it was Knox who leveled the bluff; Commander Hines probably meant to give notice that he would "make it good."—Richmond Virginian.

The story told yesterday in The Sun of Dr. Kilgo's determination to remain in Durham and to be connected still with the great college with which he has been so closely identified for so many years, will be good news to the people of Durham. We can hardly imagine a greater loss than Dr. Kilgo's departure from Durham would be. He has lived and labored here for sixteen years and he has endeared himself to the people of Durham as no othr man has. It is also a source of great pleasure to know that the college, which he has labored so faithfully to build up, is not to be deprived of his wise counsel and far-seeing judgment. He is to be a trustee, a member of the executive committee and a quasi-member of the faculty, in that he will be a lecturer in the School of Biblical Histoty.—Durham Sun.

The hearing before the representatives of the War Department in this city on Wednesday, was the largest attended, and the strongest presentation of the needs of the commerce of this city, for a greater water depth to the sea, that has ever been shown. Both of these, attendance, presentation, indicate the local sentiment for positive and direct action. Newbern is not "all made", and the people are realizing it. The trade interests are not fully served by just railroad connections, though these be many. The elimination of the water route as a highway for business has brought home many severe and expensive trade facts. But with the government aid in giving the asked for ten foot channel at mean low water, there will come again the boats to bring to and carry from Newbern millions of dollars annually of products, raw and manufactured, that will add to the commercial wealth and prosperity of this city. Continued public action along this same line will bring great water transportation benefits.—Newbern Journal.

Some illuminating information as to the source of the bushels of hair worn by smartly dressed women is contained in the following special from Victoria, B. C.: "Women in the United States who purchase switches of black hair will be interested to learn that a crusade has been begun by the Chinese government against Chinese who supply human hair for shipment to America, according to reports brought by the Empress of India. It seems that a charitable institution of Canton, which buries large numbers of paupers whose relatives are unable to provide coffins, found the hair dealers exhuming corpses to recover hair and when this action was reported to the authorities action was taken against the dealers. Instances have been reported of the hair exporters cutting hair in crowds, and the officials are prosecuting all apprehended." It would be interesting to know just how many Chinks were required to furnish the hair worn by Charlotte women, and just what proportion were living and what number of dead. Of course, other statistics might also be interesting.—Charlotte Evening Chronicle.

President Taft's nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, of Charleston, S. C., to be Minister to Liberia should have the immediate confirmation of the Senate. He will fit the place very well and the place will fit him. Dr. Crum is a very good negro. He is a physician by profession and has taken an active part in Republican politics in his State. He acquired great notoriety by his appointment as collector of the port of Charleston. He was selected for that office, not because of any special fitness for it, but because of the color of his skin. All the trades bodies of the town and State, many commercial organizations in the South and in other parts of the country, the municipal authorities of Charleston, the State Legislature of South Carolina, the Senators and Representatives from that State and the most reputable newspapers in the country, North as well as South, protested against Dr. Crum's appointment; but it was driven through, and for about six years he held office against the wishes of the people who did business through it, until finally he went out with the malevolent power which created him, to the great satisfaction of the community upon which he had been forced. He represents one of the most disgraceful incidents in American politics; but we wish him well, holding now, as we have always held, that he was simply the clay in the hands of the most brutal potter that has ever held power in this country. Crum as United States Minister to Liberia is one thing; Crum as collector of Charleston was an entirely different thing. Mr. Taft is making the punishment fit the crime, speaking in a purely descriptive way.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## FOR GOOD ROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued From Page One.)

tives from 12 other counties with five-minute talks. Among those who spoke were delegates from Craven, Onslow, Jones, Pender, Rowan, Orange, Halifax and New Hanover counties.

The convention then adjourned for dinner.

### Joint Session.

The North Carolina Press Association and the North Carolina Good Roads Association held a joint session from 3 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Tarrymoore. The newly elected president of the Press Association, Hon. M. L. Shipman, presided, and the secretary, Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, was at his post. Mr. Clarence Poe, the brilliant young editor of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, addressed the association on "Land Titles and Land Ownership in North Carolina." Mr. Poe is one of North Carolina's brightest young men and his address upon this occasion was heard with unusual interest by the editors and good road delegates alike. His address will be found in full in another column.

"Good Road Problems", was the subject assigned Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt. In the beginning Dr. Pratt stated that "although we take first rank in civil government, manufactures, commerce, and in the world's affairs generally, yet, improved road construction—the one material phase of American life which affects more than any other the prosperity and social comfort of a large majority of our citizens—has been neglected in a most inconceivable manner. One reason for this neglect of the improvement of our public roads may be the fact that they are public property, and it was and is in some communities not generally considered to be a sound business proposition for one man to dispose of his wealth for the benefit of the general community. But, while they are public property, they are also common property of all the people and all the people have the right and privilege of using them and, therefore, all the people should bear some of the expense of their construction and maintenance. Every inhabitant of a community, from the highest to the lowest tax payer, will receive a direct or indirect benefit from the existence of the public road, even though, from lack of means or other reasons, he does not possess any stock which travels over the improved road, for he is benefitted in the uplifted tone of the community, the general increase in values which have never failed to follow in the wake of public road improvement, and in the increase of trade, and demand for labor in both town and country. Indeed, so universal in their operation are the good effects of improved roads, that it is difficult to confine their benefits to any class of people or to any individual line of action."

Dr. Pratt said that there were five problems which confront the good roads movement: First, the creating of demand by community for good roads; second, to provide funds for construction; third, to locate roads in the right place; fourth, to get road officials to realize the need of employing road engineers to supervise their work; fifth, to provide the maintenance upon each of these. In answering the second proposition as laid down by him he said that there are two ways of obtaining the larger portion of the revenue for the construction of good roads in a county and two other methods for obtaining additionl funds for this same purpose. These four methods he gave as follows: By a county issuing bonds and levying a small tax to take care of the bond issue; by a high tax on the $100 valuation of property; by a poll tax for good road construction; by a special tax on vehicles of all kinds using the public roads; this tax to be in lieu of any other tax. Dr. Pratt spoke at some length on this phase of the question and in conclusion said that he was glad that sufficient interest had been aroused to carry on a successful educational campaign for good roads.

Prof. W. C. Riddick, in charge of the civil engineering department at the A & M. College, spoke on the subject of "The Need of Road Engineering" and kindred questions relating to good road building, and it was a thoughtful address, delivered with great force. His speech will be published later.

After the address of Prof. Riddick the association heard five-minute talks from delegates in attendance, among those speaking being J. L. King, chairman of the Highway Commission, of Guilford county; E. M. Koonce, Esq., State Representative from Onslow county, who suggested that the association be divided into districts and that a man be employed to organize the entire State in order to produce results; Editor Thad. R. Manning, of Vance county; Major E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville; Geo. E. Butler, of Clinton; J. D. Lee, of Stanley county; W. C. Hammer, of Asheboro; J. D. Kerr, of New Hanover; E. A. Lamb, of Elizabeth City; Editor Martin, of Lenoir; M. L. Shipman, speaking for Henderson county; and J. D. Gunter, of Lee county and others.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock and at 8 o'clock the final session was held in the annex of the hotel.

At 8 o'clock a brief session of the Good Roads Association was held in the annex of the Tarrymoore. Officers for the ensuing years were elected as

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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# THE CHILD, AN ESSAY TO PRESS

**Essay Before North Carolina Press Association by Mr. J. P. Cook, of The Uplift, Publisher at Concord, N. C.**

"The Child", was the theme of a particularly tender and touching essay before the North Carolina Press Association at its annual sessions at Wrightsville Beach yesterday, by Mr. J. P. Cook, editor of The Uplift, published at the Stonewall Jackson Training School, at Concord, N. C. Addressing the editors, Mr. Cook said:

In the beginning God created Adam and Eve. It is not given us to know whether it was displeasure with the conduct of father Adam and mother Eve, or the perfect system and order that obtain in God's plans, that caused the Lord God to stop with the creation of only two grown people to begin the occupancy of this great world, to enjoy the millions of other worlds set loose in the heavens to obey His Divine law, and to have dominion over everything that moves upon the face of the earth.

Since the advent of Adam and Eve, the millions upon millions who have come and gone, who are now coming and who will continue to come until time shall be called—the whites, the blacks, the civilized and the barbarian, the home and the foreign, the Gentile and the Jew—all have come and will continue to come into the world in the form and figure of The Child.

The clock ticks and a new child is heard—from that awful chamber, where a woman goes down to the brink of the grave in obedience to a Divine law or a Divine plan, comes the story that a babe is born. A new soul has started on that long journey which we call life and which ends only somewhere in the realm of eternity, God's own timepiece. The greatest years of our life, the mightiest battles, the severest tests, the deepest heartaches, the most awful issues, the strategic time—all belong to the period of childhood.

We come into the world all naked and bare; we go through it with trouble and care; when we leave it, we go—I know not where—but if we are thoroughbreds here we will be thoroughbreds there.

We may not all be agreed on the state of existence beyond death. There are a few wild folks who claim to believe that this life ends all completely and forever, but there is nothing in nature or humanity to permit us in giving this view a serious thought or to view it with patient toleration. Since the foundation of the earth all peoples, the civilized and the uncivilized, the schooled and the unschooled—even the savage himself—feel that indefinable something in their beings that tell them that there is a life beyond. Inasmuch as man, who was created to have dominion over everything on earth, cannot himself with mind and force and reason accomplish the complete destruction of a single particle of matter, itself without life and reason, why should normal man believe that this life ends all? Or why this life, continued beyond the grave, should not move on and on down the corridors of eternity at the pleasure and will of the Creator, who knows no beginning and no end?

The faithful horse dies; the dog, who sees all our good qualities and is dumb to our faults, passes into death. But how many of us have not wondered whether there may not be for even these faithful animal friends, in some mysterious manner of an unfathomable Divine plan, some kind of an existence in the hereafter? By this we feel that somewhere, somehow and sometime the Lord God of all creation has emplanted within us that which makes us look into the future not only for ourselves, but for the animals that serve us for some signs of a life hereafter.

We are told that the average of life has increased. It has; but we see no signs where the savage life has become more powerful, in keeping with that increase in days. The declining days of the aged may be prolonged by the discoveries of medical science and the progress of surgery. The man, in middle life just in touch with a realization of his fondest hopes, is still cut down like grass. The infant and the youth, though his days may be increased, sickens from neglect, abuse, suffers the sins of parents, finally withers and expires. Drug stores are increasing in numbers; the demand for local hospitals is becoming more imperative; the cry for orphanages and homes of refuge is growing louder day after day; and organizations of charity and for relief work are becoming recognized necessities. Even the columns of the newspapers and the magazines declare, through medicine advertisements, that people are suffering numerous and awful diseases. So, after all, life is short and full of inherited and contracted miseries—the bulk of it is spent and ended in childhood. Believing that life, whatever its cares, its environment, its hardships, diseases and opportunities, is but the school house of the greater life to follow beyond the event we call death, it follows, therefore that The Child, after all, is to organized society its greatest concern.

I belong to that school that believes that, when a young man reaches maturity, he ought to be prepared in body and mind, to meet life squarely and equipped for self support without any resource to parental reputation or inherited wealth. Unless he can do this, somebody, some school, some influence or some controlling power has committed a wrong, the effects of which will extend into eternity.

That same school believes that when organized society, through the home, the church, the school and government, has brought a child to manhood's estate, and fitted him for the responsibilities of the sterner things, in preparation for the fuller and larger life beyond, it must, in natural order, become a sacred and bounded duty upon him to return to that organized society a service with interest. Any man fitted, by nature and society, to dedicate to his country's good and advancement his powers of mind and unselfish efforts, and fails to do so, is an undesirable citizen, in whom the country can have no hope, and one who has failed to understand the real meaning of the short sojourn in this life. He may have amassed a fortune, and he may have by virtue of it gained great power, yet if he so controls that fortune, unmindful of his obligations to society, for his personal pleasure and the exhibition of an idle family on the stages that attract misguided men and women, then that man has lived in vain and is to organized society a parasite. These obligations to society must be discharged in life, for a codicil to a will is often never thought of in death. It is eternally too late when the lifeless remains are carted off to the silent grave. The accumulations of a life are left behind; for he leaves the world as he came into it—naked. You may count on it that a man, who made his fortune on account of society and in spite of undischarged obligations to that society, has also so impressed his heirs in such a manner and implanted in them a spirit that whatever fortune he may have left will be swept away before them like chaff, and soon they will feel damned rather than have been blessed. The presence and example of a character like this does incalculable harm in its influence upon the youth. It was this, I am sure, that prompted Dr., now Bishop, Kilgo to declare that he feels a greater sorrow and more anxiety for the sons of the rich than for those of the poor.

There is no doubt that a system of reward for the deeds done in the body, so clearly taught in this life, has its work in the hereafter. The child today is the man tomorrow; the composite child character of a community today is the composite man character of the next generation, so the man of the next generation is the product of the training, environment and influences which organized society is surrounding the child of today. Then with us, who refuse to give constant worship at the altar of selfishness, who seek an ideal citizenship, and who fully appreciates the great power organized society has over the shaping of the future citizenship, The Child, representing a composite character in the world of childhood, is our greatest subject, and, as such, demands of us our greatest effort and best thought.

In the kingdom of life there is no life so delicate as that of the babe. The kitten nestles itself up to its mother; the pig knows its lessons upon the entrance to life; the lamb knows its own mother and relieves its hunger; and the colt, pricking his ears to the strange things in the lawn and frolicking about his mother, obtains sustenance with his own power and will without teaching. But the child, the babe, the possessor of an immortal soul and costing its mother a temptation with death, is helpless and oblivious of its surroundings, and must in all matters be shown. The Divine power that made two grown people and then stopped, in His wisdom, has ordained that the tiny body of the new-born babe shall enter upon years in which the diseases of children vie with each other in their warfare against its life and its existence. This babe, if it be a legitimate one, becomes the idol of a household and at once demands the services of organized society, through the parents, the town, the government, and the church. And though irresponsible for its having been brought into this cruel world, if it be an illegitimate one, it becomes at once the victim of sin, the subject for the schemes of a fallen virgin and the cowardice of a family, the studied hiding and desertion of a beastly father, the gossip of an unrelenting society, the slow and indifferent cognizance of unsympathetic law agents, to end, in many instances, the chief character in a sensational story in the public prints, that too often yield to the demands of a depraved taste. And these are some of the things that greet The Child upon its entrance into this life, in which it had no choice and over which it had no control.

A young man is more the result of environment and training than that of heredity. Were this not true every aristocrat's son would become an aristocrat; and every son of a sorry father would grow up a sorry man. Again, were this proposition not true, all this educational and religious effort being made would be a foolish expenditure of brain and money. Many of the most powerful preachers, quite a number of the country's presidents, many of the leading lights of the bar, hosts of medical practitioners, and thousands and thousands who have graced their callings and occupations take no special pride in tracing back their ancestry. Therefore, brethren, I appeal to you, as a mighty force and a patriotic band of State lovers, to battle for those things that place the youth of the State into proper environment, to make intolerable practices and indulgences that feed upon the youth, and hold high and constant before the youth of the State the sign and promise of hope and chance.

The Child has a claim on (1) the parent; (2) on society; (3) municipal authorities; (4) the educational system; (5) on the church.

The old-fashioned thing we once knew as "parental discipline" seems now in most quarters to be a lost art in the rearing of children. We have come upon strange times, in which the 12-year-old boy is wiser than his father at the age of 20 about matters morally unhealthy and which in no wise contribute to the boy's physical betterment. In olden days, the youngster when night-fall came, knew his place in the family yard and at the fire-side. In those days, every father and mother knew where their sons and daughters were—they don't today. In those days, men were careful of their conduct and words in the presence of a child—today the average man gives no thought to those around. In those days many boys grew to young manhood not knowing what an oath was—today it is impossible for a boy to go upon the street without hearing a vile oath. And children, my friends, are imitators and, like sponges, they absorb the atmosphere surrounding them.

During the past year I have kept a record. I have a tally on 31 towns and cities in North Carolina. I have made it a point to go upon the streets between 10 and 11 at night—main streets, back streets and alleys. I have to declare to you a most awful finding. I have found, by actual count, from eight to 52 boys less than 16-year-old size roaming the streets and darkness unattended. They had no business and they had no laudable purpose, and many of them were doing and saying things that I dare not repeat in polite society. This count does not include youngsters that hang around telegraph offices, soft-drink stands, moving picture shows, which by the way are doing a vast more injury than good, and they are levying a tax upon the people which day by day amounts to no inconsiderable sum. Pray, what necessity can there be for a child roaming the street at night? Do you blame the boys? I don't. The blame is entirely with careless and indifferent parents. The father and mother, who have become slaves to their personal ambitions—commercialism and society—and turn their children out to the ill winds of the darkness of the night, may cut considerable figures in the financial world and may put fashion-plates to envy and shame, yet they make of themselves all but murderers—murderers of immortal souls.

And this is what confronts the modern child. These cases are from homes where chances are favored and where opportunities are great. But, what is there in store for the boy, whose father and mother have to do battle for bread, for existence? What is there for the boy, who is the victim of the diseases of his parents who for obvious reasons should not have married at all? What chance be there for the boy whose home is not home, but an abode of discord and wickedness? And where, my God, is the chance for the boy, who comes into this life unnamed, unsung and unfathered?

Society has a debt to pay. If it be worthy the name, society must deal with the propositions that concern the betterment of the composite character of its own community. It may not take away from sorry fathers and mothers the custody of their neglected child without specific charges, but it can and must stand for higher ideals in life. It must not condemn sin in one, and take another into the bosom of its home. It can not and must not permit without protest the existence of evil, the violation of law, and the maintenance of places merely to court the reputation of progressiveness and broadness. Society must have a jealous watch for those innovations into our civic life, which tend to destroy or lessen the abiding esteem for the modesty and purity of our women—distinctive Southern graces and charms, which the world recognizes and admires. These graces can not be vouchsafed to the next generation if the young girls are permitted to spend most of their time on the streets and make the space around drug store soda fountains their parlors. Children have their rights, which must be respected, but these rights reach their greatest power, most brilliant glory and eternal satisfaction at the firesides of well-regulated homes over which an earnest, thoughtful mother reigns queen, and where order and God are recognized.

The love of home is a mark of the citizenship—and the ambition to own one's home is the first public acknowledgment of the desire to become a real citizen. The press of North Carolina can serve the State no better and contribute to the child's welfare more efficiently than by advocating the maintenance of Building and Loan Associations through which the average wage-earner may soon own his own home. And when society, itself appreciating the beauty and sacredness of home, urges the planting of flowers and observes cleanliness and order, the home becomes in turn to the youths something more than a shelter for rain and storm.

Society is blind to the growing indulgencies of children—indulgencies that affect the nerves, that rack the stomachs and make the children weak rather than strong. If it can be established that the child needs daily a stimulant, then I can understand why so many people allow their children to hang about drug stores and cheap grocery stores grasping every opportunity offered for coco-cola and other dopes. This indulgence can possibly do no good, and no less harmful is the cultivation of street living and the making of spendthrifts, one of the very worst and most damaging habit a child can acquire. For the child's sake and to remove from him these indulgencies which innovations and the greed of men have inaugurated society could do nothing more timely than to cry out: "Back, O men, to the simple life."

Municipalities have a parental function, but it is practically disregarded except in tolerating certain unselfish citizens to maintain public schools. That public sentiment is clamoring for the Commission idea for the government of towns and cities, it is safe to take for granted that the average city authority has no time or disposition to give the Child a moment's thought. These authorities are usually the pets of the pominant faction in the town, and they are kept too busy in seeing that the other faction does not score or touch at any point. But municipalities are confronted with serious troubles, if they show any disposition to meet squarely the obligations before them.

The rapid growth of the towns and cities of North Carolina, by an influx from the rural communities to answer calls to mills and other industrial activities at large and more frequent remuneration, has taxed to the limit the power of every department of city government. Sanitation is demanded; enlarged business demands more streets and pavements; and the revival in education has led to a discussion that brought forth child-labor laws, and even a partial enforcement of these laws has crowded the schools until accommodations and teaching force are seriously lacking. Added to this are practices and certain businesses that thrive and grow rich, feeding upon the young, the idle and the thoughtless—and these businesses oftentimes not only escape a payment of an adequate payment for the great privilege they enjoy or take unto themselves, and in many instances being a part of the dominant faction they go unmolested by law, even for violations that everybody is morally certain daily prevails. And the child sees this. The ruralist comes to town. He unloads his family in the mils. It is an atmosphere different from the one he left. He sees a picture of gayety of go-lucky ways, of sports, of ease, of freedom, and the ideals that obtained with him in the country soon get smashed and he falls into the swim. Parental discipline fades, because being in the hopeless minority, he is helpless.

And this may explain why nineteen-twentieths of the boys at the Jackson Training School are from the towns, yet the towns represent just 18 per cent. of the State's population. The town authorities, educated back to the real purposes of this life, will take positive stands against evil and vices, will fill up pitfalls and smoke out nuisances, bring to terms drug stores that do play the part of saloons, smash the many clubs that are slop joints set to snare the young and to give a job to an angel of hell. And the standard of life it sets for its composite citizen, sided and abetted by an aroused society, will then make it impossible for a citizen, even a church officer, to rent property to such joints and remain unostracised. And these things are going on—the boys see it, and what is there to keep them from absorbing the spirit of "the law be damned." Brethren, these are hard things, but I say them because I know them to be true! and I declare to you that the average boy, unanchored at night and whose heart is not pure gold, can not survive this disorder and this contempt. And yet men wonder why their neighbors have such bad boys.

When The Child's claim upon the educational systems of the State is considered we find an educational world yet disagreed on the principles of teaching—the educational doctors of one generation do not subscribe to the remedies prepared by another. It is one fad after another. There is doing and undoing; frills emphasized one period and condemned in the next; classics lionized in one year, and agricultural readers and arithmetics prescribed the next and by the same authority. At one period in our educational life a full A. B. course was recommended for all seeking an education. Now it is urged that an elective specialization is the real thing. In some quarters it is seriously advocated that the course in rural schools be completely agriculturaized; and those in town commercialized. This is seeking after the truth and the right; but the child is the victim of experiments.

When society comes to understand that there are distinctive provinces and fields for the public, common schools; for high schools; for denominational colleges; and for the University, for male and female, it is quite likely many of the problems confronting the educational system will have been solved. And it is more than likely that careless and ignorant parents may be overcome, and the accommodation and teaching force for all the young will have been vouchsafed by sufficient funds. And society, when it becomes earnest, will get rid of its sorriest citizens—those that want to whip the teacher.

And in the last place the child has a claim upon the church, to which rightly belongs a parental function. But in this commercial age and social striving, in which men vie with each other for the accumulation of wealth and for the opportunities for its display—the age in which the dollar is bigger than the man—the church of all agencies for the uplift of humanity and the means in the preparation for the life to come, has suffered the most. This money-madness has even invaded the high office of the Christian ministry. The child was taught that the preacher was called; and when one quits it for work of a purely commercial character, it shocks the young, even though the step is taken by the "minister's sore throat" route. Mr. Foster, a great Sunday School worker, declared in Washington in May that "I have made the calculation after study, observation and experience that 75 per cent. of all the boys over 13 years in the Protestant Sunday Schools of the United States are lost to the church, and never make professions of faith." This is an astounding statement. It tells of the gross neglect of parents, of society, of municipalities, of education and seems to indicate that the church has lost some of its rightful power. It has been alleged that the multiplication of so many fraternal, secret orders, all of which practice many graces, has cost the church its young men. But time will not permit us to follow this further.

The Child is our most important concern. He has to face the flesh, the world and the devil at his most critical age. Is there any wonder that we have in our midst what the impatient world calls bad boys? Do you condemn them? Can you conceive of a harder road to travel than that which leads from infancy to manhood? Can you understand what it is in man that causes him to trade upon the health, the life and the soul of his child? Can you tell what it is in man that for the gain of wealth and power, knowing that the grave separates him from it all, permits him to commit against his child the sins of omission and commission? Can you understand why a sane man in a civilized age with unmistakable lights before him would be willing to lose his own soul to gain the whole world—when he knows that death will hustle him off to the grave, empty-handed and naked? And yet they say that there are bad boys. There are no bad boys—there are bad fathers and mothers, bad training and bad example. These so-called bad boys are but the dropstitches of a vanished control, and it is the duty of organized society and government to throw out the life line and rescue them and restore them to the possibility of a chance.

Brethren of the press, I am not a pessimist—I am an optimist. I have only brought you a message from the life I have come in contact with and studied for two years. It is the story of the composite character we have at the Jackson Training School. We have 60 boys; and had the room been available we would now have near 300—and these boys are with us because the agencies of parental function have not done full duty. I have brought you this message, because I do want to lodge with you an appeal. I know your power. I know your great heart. I know that you are patriots—and all patriots love their State and her children. The greatest agencies for the proper rearing of children are the Home and Parental Discipline; therefore I appeal to you:

1. Encourage and advocate the organization and maintenance of local building and loan associations in every town in North Carolina, that every citizen, however humble, may have the opportunity of reaching the State of an ideal citizenship in the ownership of his home, graced with cleanliness and order and flowers, and where a real, living king and queen reign, and where old-time parental discipline is restored.

2. Ring out loud and bold for the enactment of a curfew law for every incorporated town in the State—a law that will punish the parents rather than the child.

The hope of the State, my friends, and the character of its future citizenship, lie with us and in the manner we deal with the child-life today.


## CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS

These should always exist between a bank and its depositor. This fact has ever been recognized by this institution, and those who deposit here may be fully assured that their transactions and affairs are not disclosed to or discussed with the public.
PROMPTNESS, ACCURACY, STRENGTH.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK


## OLD NEWSPAPERS.

**Several Interesting Journals Are in Possession of Mr. J. H. W. Bonitz.**

Mr. J. H. W. Bonitz, of the Bonitz Hotel, has a number of old newspapers which the members of the North Carolina Press Association may be glad to see. It will be a pleasure for Mr. Bonitz to show these papers to any callers. The papers are as follows:

The Boston Gazette, of Boston, Mass., date Monday, March 12, 1770; The Western Democrat of Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1861, Mr. W. J. Yates editor; "Farmer and Mechanic of Raleigh, N. C., editor, Robert Shatwell; the Ku Klux Leader, Col. Randolph Abbott; Goldsboro Messenger, of April, 1871.

## CUSTOMS AGENT HERE

**W. H. Rowe in Charge of Savannah District—Annual Report Soon.**

Mr. W. H. Rowe, customs agent in charge of the Savannah district, was here yesterday making a general inspection of the affairs of the local office. He makes periodical trips throughout this district, visiting Wilmington about every three months. The fiscal year of the local customs office ends the 30th of this month and an interesting report is expected this year. With the import duty taken off of acid phosphate, which will cause a loss in this particular to the office of $15,000, the import duty will equal that of last year.

**Seventh Judicial District.**

At a meeting of the Seventh District Judicial Convention in this city last night, it was decided to hold the convention this year on July 7th, at Fayetteville at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Maj. T. A. Lyon and other members of the committee were in attendance.


You miss it if you miss one of the hats that Gaylord is selling for 98c. **

# FRECKLES

**Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.**

The woman with tender skin dreads June because it is sure to cover her face with ugly freckles. No matter how thick her veil, the sun and winds will surely make her freckle.

Fortunately for her peace of mind, the recent discovery of a new drug, othine—double strength, makes it possible for even those most susceptible to freckles to keep the skin clear and white. No matter how stubborn a case of freckles you have, the double strength othine will remove them. Get an ounce package from J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co. and banish the freckles. Money back if it fails.

# MOTHER'S FRIEND

A LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE.

One of the most valuable qualities of Mother's Friend is that it safe-guards the future health of the mother. It is a liniment to be applied externally to the body, the use of which lubricates the muscles and tendons, softens the glands and ducts, prevents lumps forming in the breasts, and relieves the pain, nervousness, nausea, and other troubles from which so many expectant mothers suffer. When Mother's Friend is used regularly it fits and prepares the system for an easy and natural consummation of the term. Women who massage with this great liniment are always saved much suffering when baby comes, and recover more quickly, and without ill effects. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book for expectant mothers.

**THE BRADFIELD CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

# Old and Strong!

This bank has always maintained a conservative policy that has attracted depositors from nearly every state in the Union.

Our nine thousand depositors have their accounts here with total deposits aggregating one million and a quarter dollars to their credit.

*The People's Savings Bank*

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## COUNTY AUDITING COMMITTEE

**Regular Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon—Treasurer's Report for the Month of May—Receipts.**

The Auditing Committee of the Board of County Commissioners was in regular monthly session yesterday afternoon, Chairman D. McEachern presiding, and Commissioners Divine, Vollers and Metts in attendance. The principal business was auditing the treasurer's monthly report, showing receipts and disbursements during May as follows:

Receipts—Balance from April account, General county fund, $11,959.28; special fund, $37.33; road fund, $18,981.52; road sinking fund, $14,864.88; hospital, $3,282.72; cost from Recorder's Court, $121.10; order to transfer from general to road fund, $653.26; cost from Recorder's court, $119.05; marriage license, $31.85; back taxes, $118.32; taxes refunded, $10.37; from county home, $35.49; cost from road fund, $42.90; total, $50,258.07.

Disbursements—Transfer to road fund, $653.26; outdoor poor, $220.28; roads and bridges, $162.10; United Charities, $103; County Home, $719.62; Superior court, $317.62; Recorcourt, $150; jail, $170.75; election, $448.25; magistrates, $19.22; public building, $165.27; stationery and advertising, $21.85; miscellaneous, $239.45; county commissioners, $124; Register of Deeds, $18.70; Superintendent of health, $100; attorney, $8.33; Coroner, $77.60; constable, $18.47; clerk, $83.33; treasurer's commissions, $45.98; hospital, $759.37; New Hanover roads, $2,936.04. Total, $7,637.44.

The balance to June is $42,620.63, divided to the several funds as follows: General, $8,453.43; Special, $37.33; Roads, $16,741.64; Road Sinking, $14,864.88; hospital, $2,523.35; Total, $42,620.63.

**Railway Clerks' River Trip.**

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Local No. 25, have arranged for their annual moonlight excursion on the steamer Wilmington, Thursday, June 16th. A committee was appointed at a recent meeting of the Brotherhood to arrange for the outing and a number of interesting and entertaining features will be provided. The public will be invited.


**Double Strength Vanilla.**

Blue Ribbon Vanilla Extract goes twice as far as ordinary extract. Just try it.

## THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

*Special Low Prices*

—on—

*Ladies' Wash Suits*

Ladies' Linen Coat Suits, neatly braided, sold for $15.00, special price per suit..... $11.50

Ladies' Linen Coat Suits, braided, sold for $17.50, special price of $13.50 per suit.

Ladies' Linen Suits and Dresses, our $18.50 value at special price of $14.75.

Our $20.00 Linen Suits and Dresses for $16.75 each.

$20.00 Linen Crash Dresses, assorted colors, lace yoke to match, braid trimmed, special price, $16.50.

Lawn Dresses, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Lawn Kimonas $1.25 to $2.50.

Tailored Shirt Waists, $1.00 to $2.00.

New Millinery at attractive prices.

Full stock of Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases.

**The C. W. Polvogt Co.**

# SOCIAL

Mrs. H. W. Konig and two children left last night for New York, where they will spend some time on a visit to relatives.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Pugh and granddaughter, Miss Katherine Wooten have returned to the city after a delightful visit to Savannah and Jacksonville and are guests of Mrs. T. W. Wood, 209 North Front street.

* * *

Among the arrivals at The Seashore, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wright, Misses Helen and Martha B. Wright, Misses Lela Edwards and Jannie Edwards, of Boardman, and Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Thees and son, of Charlotte.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Joyner, of Greensboro, arrived yesterday and are guests of Mrs. Joyner's sister, Mrs. D. W. Bulluck. Mr. Joyner is the well known press correspondent at Greensboro, and was a most pleasantly greeted by his fellow newspaper men at the beach yesterday.

* * *

Capt. W. M. Wells, of the "Hornet" conducted another fishing party off the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday morning. Those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Noell, Mr. and Mrs. Reed and Mr. W. C. Carrington, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Mr. W. L. Banks, of Wilson. The party caught more than 200 fine trout after being out only a short time during the morning.

* * *

The Baraca class of the First Baptist Church delightfully entertained last evening in the lecture room, the attendance having been large and the young people having thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The entertainment was in charge of a reception committee composed of Mrs. C. O. Byerly, Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mrs. D. H. Howes, Jr., and Mrs. C. S. Lewis, while the ushers for the evening were Messrs. M. E. Graham, F. S. Eckles, W. H. Andrews, L. J. Meredith and R. W. Pigford. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening and a programme of entertaining selections observed, including a welcome from the popular pastor, Dr. Foster; piano solo Miss Lila Williams; vocal solo, Miss Lucy McIntosh; violin solo, Mrs. J. D. Edwards; vocal solo, Miss Carrie White; piano solo, Mrs. H. E. O'Keefe; vocal duet, Mrs. J. D. Edwards and Mrs. F. A. Muse; piano solo, Miss Katie Foard; vocal solo, Miss Gertrude Sneed; piano solo, Mr. George L. Johnson.

Washington, June 9.—While Attorney General Wickersham has decided that Richard J. Parr, the government detective who unearthed the sugar frauds, is entitled to a reward of $747,419, an effort is being made to reduce the amount. Parr is responsible for the sugar trust paying fines of over $2,000,000. Under the regulations he gets a share of the fine money which amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. S. Abramowitz, accompanied by his sons, Masters Jacob and Leon, left last night for New York. They will be gone a month and will visit points in the West before returning home.

## LOCAL DOTS.

—The schooner John H. May, Capt. Stille, arrived yesterday from New York with cargo of fertilizer material for the Pocomoke Guano Company; vessel to C. D. Maffitt.

—The town board of Jacksonville, N. C., in regular session on June 8th, after hearing from citizens of the town, raised the near-beer license tax from $50 per year to $500 per year. This is expected to mean the death of near-beer in that enterprising Onslow county town.

—The funeral of William Alderman, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Wright, whose sad death occurred Wednesday night, will be conducted from the residence of Mr. Roland A. Wright, No. 114 North Fourth street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock and the interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

—The funeral of the late Miss Donie Britt, whose sad death occurred Wednesday evening in this city was conducted yesterday morning from the family residence on Grace street, Rev. A. D. McClure, D. D., officiating and the remains were taken on the morning train to Clinton, N. C., for interment, accompanied by members of the family and several friends.

—The series of meetings which Rev. W. M. Sikes, of Burgaw, has been conducting the past week with much success at Immanuel Presbyterian Church, will close tonight and it is hoped to have a large congregation. He is preaching some very strong sermons and it is hoped that many will take advantage of hearing the farwell discourse tonight.

## BURGLAR ENTERED HOME.

**Mr. S. D. Bryant Aroused by Bold Intruder—Left Pistol Behind.**

The residence of Mr. S. D. Bryant, at No. 922 North Eighth street, was entered early yesterday morning by a burglar, who made a hurried escape when his presence was discovered, leaving an Iver Johnson pistol behind.

The intruder gained entrance through the kitchen window and in rummaging through the house made so much noise that Mr. Bryant was awakened and made an investigation. Mr. Bryant was close on the burglar before the latter saw him and before he had time to get away with anything.

The matter was reported to the police and Policeman M. L. Moore went to the home of Mr. Bryant, where he found the pistol left by the intruder. The burglar was tracked for some distance, but efforts to apprehend him have been fruitless.

## PROF. SEAGLE RESIGNS.

**Popular Principal of High School Goes With Large Publishing House.**

By the student body of the Wilmington public schools and the public generally, it will be learned with sincere regret that Prof. P. E. Seagle, principal of the High School, who was last week re-elected with enthusiasm for another year, has resigned to accept a very attractive offer with Ginn & Co., the large northern publishing house. Mr. Seagle will enter upon his duties at once and will travel the State of North Carolina for his house. He has not yet decided where he will have headquarters but it is sincerely hoped that now he and Mrs. Seagle are established here that they will decide to remain in Wilmington. Both are held in universally high esteem in this city.

## DIED.

WRIGHT—Wednesday night at 11:45, WILLIAM ALDERMAN WRIGHT, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Wright, of Jacksonville, Fla., age two years.

Funeral from residence of Mr. Roland A. Wright, 114 North Fourth street, this (Friday) morning at 10 A. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

# "THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE"

**The Best Arrangement, Subject of Interesting Paper by Editor John D. Gold, Before the State Press Association.**

One of the most practical and most interesting of the addresses delivered yesterday before the State Press Association at Wrightsville Beach was that of Editor John D. Gold, of the Wilson Times, on the subject, "The Best Arrangement of a Newspaper Office." Mr. Gold spoke as follows:

It is but natural that one should view subjects from his own environment and gain his ideas as the result of his own personal experiences, therefore in the treatment of the subject "The Arrangement of a Newspaper Office" that Brother Atkinson has assigned me, I must of necessity describe the arrangement of our establishment, which though not exactly as I would desire it, in the present shape and size of the building, quite suits our present needs.

Our plant is devoted to publishing and printing and includes newspapers, job and book departments; therefore I shall treat the arrangement of a general printing office, and since the departments in our establishment are kept separate as far as possible the discussion of the whole as an entity will suffice, and this will save my brethren the weariness of a long drawn out story that deals with matters they are already familiar with and schemes I fear they have long ago discounted and laid aside as obsolete for more modern methods of their own device.

Our building is a two story structure, 21 feet wide and 60 feet long, erected solely for a printing establishment. On the ground floor are located our business offices and in the rear of these the press room, containing a cylinder for the printing of the newspapers, and a book press for book and job work.

All the composition and imposition is carried on upstairs, the job department with three jobbers, stock stand for small stationery and racks convenient to the job presses for drying the product of these machines are also located close by. At the other end of the room is located our two linotypes, together with the mechanical end of the newspaper department. The machine room which is under the care of a competent machinist operator is latticed off in order to prevent as little interference as possible. The linotype dump is on the outside of the machine room, close to the newspaper imposing stones and the proof press, so that the foreman will make as few steps as possible in order to handle his matter, which from the linotype galleys he transfers to the proof press and from thence to his forms only a few feet away. The proofs are sent to the office at stated intervals during the day.

The imposing stones for the Daily are placed next to the chute, so there is nothing to do but hook on to the rope when they are made up and let them drop through the floor to the front of the press below. The handling of the forms is therefore of little exertion, the pressman down below holding them while they are swinging and sliding them in position on the press.

The stones for the semi-weekly forms are across the aisle from those of the daily, and by a turn of the body and a step the foreman transfers his matter, making up the weekly forms as he goes. In this way one man and sometimes eight pages of an afternoon daily and two editions of an eight page semi-weekly in addition to setting his ads and keeping them straight seldom making an error in position or copy. Sometimes it is, of course, necessary, whenever there is a larger amount of advertising matter than usual, for him to receive assistance from the job and book departments.

The newspaper copy is handled by the editors, thus saving the time of the foreman, enabling him to give more attention to the ads and the forms. There is a hook for the first edition and another for the second edition and the instructions are to set from the first hook until that goes on the press, and then to change to the second hook, and if there is any copy on the first hook that the editor desires set in the afternoon he transfers it, or throws it aside; in this way the office force keep up with the copy, since how can the foreman of the paper know what matter you desire left out, should there be more than the machine can handle? With our plan the important copy is put on top and the unimportant left under the bottom and a few moments with the foreman just before he closes each edition, if there is a great deal of important matter, suffices to see that which should precede is inserted.

Then again, there is a hook for miscellaneous matter and others for matter strictly for other publications and the instructions to the operators are to set copy from the next hooks when there is none on the regular newspaper hooks, with a guide line over the matter set from the miscellaneous hook for the direction of the make-up.

Our operators are instructed to place the various kinds of matter in certain places on their dump, in this way there is no mixing of matter, no calling for copy and no waste of time. Whenever an operator calls for copy in our plant there is something doing, for operators come too high to be spending their time waiting for copy and the office force comes too high to be killing time. Therefore the economy of time, the most precious thing in all the world is what we aim at. We seek to keep our folks busy all the time and it hurts us more to see a hand idling than it does to see a certain department falling behind in its output, for we know it is our fault if the output is not what it should be if every fellow is on his job.

Not only is our system different in the handling of the news copy, which in the majority of offices goes through the hands of the foreman, but our scheme is different in the method of handling the advertisements.

Down in the office our young lady stenographer and bookkeeper handles the adevrtising copy, every particle of same, even to the paid locals being entered by her on her books and is passed from her hands to the foreman.

We require all of our foreign advertisers who run a series of cuts or readers to supply us with duplicate copy sheets, which are fastened or pasted in two books, properly indexed, the copy being dated ahead for the foreman. One of the books is sent to him and the other left in the office. As a result, it is all up to the bookkeeper, who checking her papers every day and charging up the inches from her own copy book is saved much time, for should the foreman fail to insert an ad as scheduled she calls his attention to the omission, which she notes on a separate book where the inches are charged and a card to the advertiser informs him of the omission and that it will be made up on a certain day. In this way the bill to the advertiser at the end of the month is absolutely correct and the number of inches may be transferred to the ledger with the absolute assurance that the advertiser who wants to give you trouble and calculates on figuring off a percentage is scotched in his schemes. Our monthly bills contain the information that this account is correct and no credit will be given unless notification is sent within ten days and it is shown we are in error. An advertiser gives us trouble only once, for we know what we are doing, and if he doesn't come across an X mark is put after his name on the ledger and he is required to pay at the end of the month or in advance thereafter.

Right in this connection we would suggest that every foreign advertiser be required to settle his account every 30 or 60 days in order to save the annoyance and excuses that many of them resort to, to save time and our money.

The majority of the advertising agents collect promptly from their patrons and why not require them to pay us promptly? As a rule they buy their space too low anyway and when the newspaper man must tear his files to pieces in order to furnish missing copies that are mailed regularly and been misplaced by the checkers of the advertising agent, it is simply too great an annoyance to be endured by the man who values his time and desires to see his business working smoothly.

For a long time it worried us as to how to keep cuts and readers in the proper place, until we struck upon the plan of a rack, which we filled with old type cases, removing the partitions from the boxes. In these old cases, properly labeled we place the readers and cuts for the different contracts, and all the foreman has to do when he arranges his advertisements, which he does the first thing in the morning after transferring his news matter of the day before to the semi-weekly forms, is to take his daily schedule for that day, which indicates the ads to be run on that day and his copy book, which, as before stated, is also dated, and from his labeled racks removes either the cut or reader. His schedule also informs him of the position and if he is careful under our system, there is no necessity for making an error as to either copy or position. Frequently when the foreman of the newspaper is absent anyone in the plant capable of handling matter makes up the forms.

Down in the office there is a hook upon which the bookkeeper is instructed to hang a slip daily of errors made by the foreman and it is seldom he makes an error. There is also placed at the end of the week a sheet showing the number of galleys of the various kinds of matter set by each machine, another for the job and book department as to the output from these and in this way the management is kept informed as to results, and results are what you desire in every line of endeavor.

Ordinarily our daily is from four to six pages in size and one machine is expected to set the straight matter, for this publication, the other machine handling the book and job work. Should unusual demands be made upon the news columns the book and job machine can be quickly diverted, since with universal moulds, liners and ejector blades of all sizes, from eight even up to thirty ems, with which it is equipped to set a line from six points up to twelve points in thickness, it may be quickly changed to any measure.

Two machines may be handled very nicely in this way and in a city the size of ours where it will not pay to produce on an average a daily larger than from four to six pages, a second machine helps out the book and job department and piles up miscellaneous matter for the newspapers, when work is slack, thus getting in good shape for larger editions when required.

System and order must be observed, otherwise little will be accomplished in any establishment. The display type for both the newspapers and job departments should be kept in cases and stands so far apart they will not be likely to get together. If your printers are familiar with the faces they are to use, whether in job or newspaper department, they will soon have the faces fixed in their minds and when they pick up a job or ad they will have at once the picture in their mind as to how it will appear after it is set; but if they are in the habit of scrambling for it among a lot of broken and nondescript fonts it will resolve itself into "Something to get a line", and time and display will both be sacrificed and your job type will be worn out on the cylinder and will show its defects when printed on the jobber.

Have as few faces as possible but plenty of what you do have. Not enough of anything in the printing office and something of everything scattered everywhere consumes all your space and places the printer very much in the shape of the painter who needed two gallons of paint to do a job and had six buckets containing as many different colors, each containing an uncertain quantity of left-overs. After pondering three hours over how to get all the painting in one coor, he went it blind by mixing it all together and smearing it on. Many an ad or job of printing has as much character in the composition as the painting referred to. The printer loses all the originality of his ideas while searching among a lot of broken fonts to get a line.

As to the arrangement of the type and its selection for the newspaper as well as for the job departments the cases should be as near the stones as possible to save steps. Your type should be in series composed of good bold type that shows up black and wears well. This gives an appearance of stability to your paper. The advertiser desires that his ads shall be read and the plainer the face the more easily they are deciphered. We use the condensed, the extra condensed and the extended. Lay your type in cabinets or stands beginning with the small sizes and on down to the larger sizes. Paste a line of it on the case and also number the points, so that a strange printer may be able to set a line without looking in every case to get the right size and then be compelled to look at the face to ascertain whether it is suitable for the particular job in hand.

The spaces and quads should be kept in one place very close to the cabinet and type. We have a full case of different sizes on the stand in each department.

Again, you should prepare the copy for your hand and machine compositor. Neither is a mind reader and if they were it requires time for the telepathic connection to be made and the message transmitted, and in this instance remember the messages are all sent collect.

It is down in the story book that three hundred years ago the printing offices of Europe were provided with prayer books for the use of printers who were expected to offer up prayers for the author whenever an unusually difficult piece of copy was received. The prayer book has been dispensed with and the printer has supplied a petition of his own, which if not righteous, evidently gives him a great deal more satisfaction.

The truth of the matter s the editor who supplies his printer with "Hard" copy is in a measure responsible for that printer's soul's salvation and will probably be held responsible at the Great Assize. Good copy saves time in composition and errors in the proof and with it your compositors should be able to give you a great deal more type than without.

Cleanliness being next to godliness it pays better in the printing office than any place else. Keep everything off the floor, and keep the floor scrubbed bright, so that a type will shine like a new five cent piece and anyone may see it.

One type swept out of your office each day totals three hundred and thirteen in the run of a year. This is something to think on. A cuspidor should be placed at intervals and cleaned every day. Decent printers will not spit on a nice clean floor if there is a cuspidor around.

In the olden times of the Washington hand press and the tar barrel it was next to impossible to keep clean floors, but with modern machinery and modern methods, there is no necessity for keeping the printing office dirty, where a lady with dainty lingerie will not fear to tread.

The arrangement of the linotypes upon which the daily paper of today depends absolutely for issue is a matter that requires careful attention as regards convenience, light, power, etc. Of course, the main essential is to have a machinist who knows how to erect a machine. We have tried all kinds of experts (?) and honestly we would not give five cents for the best machine on the market without the right man behind the gun.

A sorry man will come pretty near convincing that your machines are on the bum when he has tinkered with them awhile and they usually are. It should be a crime for a machinist operator to handle a machine unless he has passed the proper examination and comes to you with certified credentials.

I have been through the mill and I know what I am talking about. After you have secured the right kind of a man fix his machine room nicely for him with comfortable chairs for his operators, supply him with a work bench so that he may have a place handy for his tools, ejector blades, liners, etc., that the changes and repairs may be made quickly. Show him that you have confidence in him by placing the other operators under him and making him responsible for the output of his machines.

Our machinist operator handles the book and job machine and takes as much interest in the output of his room as we do ourselves. Our experience with help is that if you let them understand you and repose confidence in them and shoulder them with responsibility they usually measure up if they are capable. If they are incapable or lack all the elements, then fire them, for an incompetent man is dear at any price.

Down in the office we also try to observe system, for if the head or directing force lacks system the demoralizing influence will quickly penetrate to every branch of the establishment.

For the benefit of our young lady bookkeeper and her assistant in the office who looks after the carriers' routes in the city and helps with the proof reading, we have placed maps of the city and railroad lines radiating from our center together with the schedules for making the trains. With three regular publications of our own this is a very essential feature. For each boy's route there is a hook and upon this hook through the day is placed a slip of paper for every item of information, and these are handled every afternoon when the carriers come in, so that a subscriber will get his paper the very day he subscribes.

We also have filing cabinets for all bills, which, of course, go to the ledger after being checked up after receipt of goods. All letters written are duplicated on the typewriter and the duplicates are filed, together with the answered letters.

Our mailing galleys contain four columns each, eight ems wide, and these are proofed for the office on tough manilla paper upon which the corrections are marked on the margin. After each correction the forms are dated and pasted in hooks, thus enabling us to quickly trace a name through the entire length of time it has been on our list in order to ascertain when errors were made in the account if any have occurred.

A receipt is given for all money collected whether on the outside or in the office, small pocket receipt books being used by our collectors with stubs, all numbered in duplicate, with a receipt number corresponding to stub. In the office a larger book with five receipts to the page being kept. The stub is a record of the transaction and

(Continued on Page Eight.)


# TEXAS WOMAN RELATES REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Benjamin F. Beach of Johnsville, Texas, relates a remarkable experience. She says: "For a number of years I suffered from indigestoin and constipation. I had a poor appetite and invariably suffered after eating. Gas formed on my stomach, and caused me a great deal of pain and misery, sometimes producing palpitation of the heart to an alarming degree.

"The constipation was a source of constant trouble. My whole system seemed to be clogged, and I felt weak and worn out nearly all the time. I would become exhausted with the least exertion. I tried numerous remedies in search of relief, but failed to obtain anything that would benefit me.

"Finally I bought a bottle of Cooper'sNew Discovery to try it. Relief was immediate, and I began to improve rapidly. By the time the first bottle had been used, I was feeling like a different woman. I developed a good appetite and soon found I could eat anything I cared for, with no ill effects afterward. My digestion had been corrected and gave me no further trouble. My bowels were thoroughly cleansed and began to be regular.

"I gained strength rapidly and since taking several more bottles, I am practically well—feel better than I have in a long time. I seem to have more life, and do not become exhausted so easily. I have derived so much benefit from the Cooper medicine that duty impels me to let other sufferers know where they can obtain relief."

If you are afflicted in any manner similar to Mrs. Beach, give Cooper's New Discovery a trial. We sell it.—J. H. Hardin.

"Nature's Gift from the Sunny South"

# Cottolene

## Shortens your food—Lengthens your life

Cottolene is far superior to lard in cleanliness and healthfulness. Cottolene contains no hog fat—it is made from pure, health-giving cotton seed oil—it is packed only in air-tight tin pails—it is never exposed to store dirt, dust and contaminating odors.

Cottolene is a tissue builder, and a friend to delicate stomachs. It makes food palatable, digestible and nourishing.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, New Orleans, Atlanta, New York.

# FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

## EXCITED ADVANCE IN COTTON

**Market Very Active Under Continued Covering by Both Old and New Crop Shorts—Numerous Spot Buyers.**

New York, June 9.—There was a further excited advance in the cotton market today under continued covering by both old and new crop shorts with the close steady at a net advance of 13 to 23 points.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, new crop months being relatively firm in sympathy with the cables and in the face of favorable weather advices. During the early trading local sentiment seemed somewhat reactionary owing to an idea that the Wall Street short interests in July and August had been much reduced, and that liquidation would be in order before the publication of the July bureau owing to the steady improvement in the condition of the crop, but after some little irregularity the market became active and excited. This was due to a renewal of covering and early sellers were soon climbing for their cotton as the moment shorts started to buy appeared that there were comparatively few sellers. After selling up to a net advance of about 9 to 15 points, there was a slight reaction under realizing, but shorts were evidently very uneasy, and generally speaking the advance continued until July cotton sold at 15.45, August at 14.90 and October at 12.63, or 15 to 24 points net higher.

One Wall street man alone was credited with buying over 30,000 bales of July and August on this advance and while it was believed that the bull leaders were selling active through brokers on a scale up they gave the market support whenever the demand from shorts seemed to be subsiding and last prices were within 3 to 4 points of the top. Southern spot markets officially reported early were generally unchanged. It is reported that there are numerous spot buyers in the local market looking for supplies and that the bulls have recently been successful in marketing cotton taken up on May contracts very freely. Only a few crop complaints are coming in, but the presence of the boll weevil in the central belt, together with the failure of the market to respond to favorable weather conditions appears to be unsettling the new crop short interest.

Receipts at the ports today 3,885 bales against 5,516 last week, and 4,573 last year; for the week 35,000 bales against 36,463 last week and 51,323 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 1,226 bales against 2,806 last year, and at Houston 515 bales against 648 last year.

Spot closed quiet, 20 points higher; middling uplands 15.40; middling gulf 15.65; sales 9,153 bales.

Futures opened steady and closed steady.

| Month. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 15.11 | | | 15.33 |
| July | 15.20 | 15.45 | 15.18 | 15.43 |
| August | 14.75 | 14.90 | 14.68 | 14.88 |
| September | 13.16 | 13.40 | 13.16 | 13.38 |
| October | 12.45 | 12.63 | 12.43 | 12.59 |
| November | 12.32 | 12.48 | 12.32 | 12.46 |
| December | 12.26 | 12.44 | 12.25 | 12.45 |
| January | 12.23 | 12.42 | 12.22 | 12.36 |
| February | | | | |
| March | 12.25 | 12.40 | 12.25 | 12.38 |
| April | 12.27 | | | |

**Port Movement.**

Galveston—Steady, 15; net receipts 1,365; gross receipts 1,365; sales 1,006; stock 46,851.

New Orleans—Firm, 15; net receipts 1,226; gross receipts 1,226; sales 1,340; stock 92,474.

Mobile—Firm, 14 3-4; net receipts 55; gross receipts 55; sales 75; stock 4,185.

Savannah—Quiet and steady, 14 7-8; net receipts 422; gross receipts 425; sales 600; stock 24,140; coastwise 301.

Charleston—Nominal, net receipts 101; stock 4,787.

Wilmington—Nominal; stock 8,182.

Norfolk—Steady, 15; net receipts 354; gross receipts 354; sales 9; stock 11,451; coastwise 240.

Baltimore—Nominal, 15 3-8; stock 5,315.

New York—Quiet, 15.40; gross receipts 990; sales 9,153; stock 295,200; continent 5,918; coastwise 1,197; Japan 300.

Boston—Quiet, 15.40; net receipts 29; gross receipts 662; stock 7,336; Great Britain 851.

Philadelphia—Steady, 15.65; stock 1,070.

San Francisco—Net receipts 433; gross receipts 433; Japan 433.

Total today, at all ports, net receipts 3,885; Great Britain 851; Continent 5,918; Japan 733; stock 416,244.

Consolidated, at all ports, net receipts 21,291; Great Britain 45,263; France 2,923; Continent 22,760; Japan 991.

Total since September 1st, at all ports, net receipts 7,076,843; Great Britain 2,189,155; France 858,467; Continent 2,472,370; Japan 90,361; Mexico 13,824.

**Interior Movement.**

Houston—Firm, 15; net receipts 515; gross receipts 515; shipments 900; sales 1,208; stock 23,628.

Augusta—Steady, 15; net receipts 39; gross receipts 39; shipments 350; sales 175; stock 20,228.

Memphis—Steady, 15; net receipts 28; gross receipts 186; shipments 516; sales 550; stock 42,656.

St. Louis—Steady 14 7-8; net receipts 159; gross receipts 2,149; shipments 1,790; sales 55; stock 24 164.

Cincinnati—Shipments 50; stock 11,850.

Little Rock—Quiet, 14; net receipts 131; gross receipts 131; shipments 323; stock 21,874.

Louisville—Firm, 15 1-8.

Total today—Net receipts 872; gross receipts 2,021; shipments 4,129; sales 1,088; stock 144,397.

### FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, June 8.—Money easy 2 1-2 to 3 per cent., ruling rate 2 1-2; closing bid 2 1-4, offered at 2 1-2. Time loans weak; sixty days 3 1-4 to 3 1-2, and ninety days 3 1-4; six months 4 to 4 1-4. Prime mercantile paper 4 3-4 to 5 1-4 per cent., sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at 4.84 to 4.8415 for 60 day bills and at 4.8665 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83 1-2 to 4.84. Bar silver 53 1-4; Mexican dollars 44.

**Marvelous Discoveries.**

mark the wonderful progress of the age. Air flights on heavy machines, telegrams without wires, terrible war inventions to kill men, and that wonder of wonders—Dr. King's New Discovery—to save life when threatened by coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis, hemorrhage, hay fever and whooping cough or lung trouble. For all bronchial affections it has no equal. It relieves instantly. Its the surest cure. James M. Black, of Asheville, N. C., R. R. No. 4, writes it cured him of an obstinate cough after all other remedies failed. 50c. and $1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Robt R. Bellamy.

## MARINE

**ARRIVED.**

Schr. John M. May, 319 tons, Stilic, New York, C. D. Maffitt.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Smith, Fayetteville, C. P. Love.

Tug Astral, towing barge No. 81, New York, Standard Oil Company.

Nor. str. Alm, 1,025 tons, Olsen, Bremen, F. A. Fetter, Agent.

**CLEARED.**

Tug Astral, Charleston, Standard Oil Company.

Str. City of Fayetteville, Edge, Fayetteville, C. P. Love.

**MARINE DIRECTORY.**

**List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, N. C.**

**Steamers.**

Ranma (Nor.) 1,053 tons, Hilt, F. A. Fetter, Agent.

Holmeside (Br.) 2,404 tons, Perry, F. A. Fetter, Agent.

**Schooners.**

A. B. Barteaux (Br.) 398 tons, Barteaux, C. D. Maffitt.

Alice Holbrook, 643 tons, Ellis, C. D. Maffitt.

**BY RIVER AND RAIL.**

**Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.**

Wilmington, N. C., June 9, 1910.

W. & W. Railroad—4 barrels tar.

W., C. & A. Railroad—1 cask spirits turpentine, 10 barrels rosin, 4 barrels tar, 15 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—10 casks spirits turpentine, 18 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. Alice—9 barrels crude turpentine.

Str. City of Fayetteville—4 casks spirits turpentine, 25 barrels tar, 9 barrels crude turpentine.

Total—15 casks spirits turpentine, 10 barrels rosin, 33 barrels tar, 51 barrels crude turpentine.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, June 9.—Flour steady with a afir trade.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal—Steady.

Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 1.05 nomina c.i.f.; No. 1 northern 1.13 1-2 nominal f.o.b. Options closed 1-4 to 1-2c net higher. July 1.02; September 98; December 98 1-2.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 67 nominal elevator domestic basis to arrive c.i.f. Options closed unchanged to 1-2 advance, July 68 3-4; September 68 1-2; December 65 1-2.

Oats—Spot steady; mixed nominal.

Lard, Tallow and Petroleum—Steady.

Rice and Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw firm; refined, steady.

Coffee—Futures closed steady at a net advance of 7 to 10 points. Spot steady; Rio No. 7, 8 1-4; Santos No. 4, 9 3-8. Mild—Quiet; Cordova 9 1-2 to 12 1-4.

Cheese—Quiet, unchanged.

Eggs—Steady.

Butter—Unsettled; creamery specials 28 3-4 to 29; extras 28 to 28 1-4; creamery firsts 27 1-4; seconds 27.

Potatoes—Steady, unchanged.

Cabbages—Easy; 40 to 65c per crate.

Freights and Peanuts—Unchanged.

Cotton Seed Oil—Market was firm for the near positions on small offerings and covering by shorts while the late months were steady on the firmness in lard. Prices closer at decline to 4 points advance with sales of 4,100 barrels. July 7.99 to 8.00; September 7.88 to 7.89; October 7.32 to 7.33; December 6.47 to 6.49; prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow 8.05 to 8.50; prime winter yellow 8.55 to 8.98; prime summer white 8.30 to 8.50.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

**Good Spot Business With Prices Two Points Higher.**

Liverpool, June 9.—Spot good business done, prices 2 points higher. American middling fair 8.65; good middling 8.35; middling 8.21; low middling 8.11; good ordinary 7.85; ordinary 7.60.

The sales of the day were 15,000 bales of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 14,400 American. Receipts none.

Futures opened steady and closed steady. June 7.86 1-2; June and July 7.78; July and August 7.69; August and September 7.37 1-2; September and October 6.87 1-2; October and November 6.65; November and December 6.55 1-2; December and January 6.52; January and February 6.50 1-2; February and March 6.49 1-2; March and Apr. 6.48 1-2; April and May 6.48; May and June 6.48.

### WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, June 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market, steady 55 1-4 cents.

ROSIN—Market, steady $3.90.

TAR—Market, firm, $2.25 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market, firm $3.00 per barrel for hard; $4.25 for dip and $5.25 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 37, rosin $2.65, tar $1.70, crude turpentine $1.75 and $2.75.

**RECEIPTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits turpentine | 15 |
| Rosin | 10 |
| Tar | 33 |
| Crude turpentine | 51 |

Receipts, same day last year 26 casks spirits turpentine; 115 barrels rosin; 12 barrels tar; 57 barrels crude turpentine.

**COTTON MARKET.**

Market—Nothing doing. Quotations corresponding day last year 8 9-16 cents.

Receipts—( bales, same day last year 16 bales.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith June 4th.)

PEANUTS—North Carolina, No. 1 $1.20 to $1.25 per bushel; Spanish $1.40 and $1.50; Virginias $1.00 and $1.10.

CORN—Firm 85 cents per bushel.

N. C. HAMS—Dull; hams 19 to 20; shoulders and sides 16 cts.

EGGS—18 to 19 cents.

CHICKENS—Spring 20 and 35; grown 45 to 50, scarce.

BEESEWAX—Firm at 26 to 27c.

TALLOW—Firm at 4 1-2 to 5c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Good demand 80c. per bushel for yams.

HIDES—Dr., flint 11c; green 9c per pound

WOOL—Burr 18c.; free of burr 24 to 25c.

GEESE—Out of Season.

PORK—Out of Season.

SHEEP—Grown $1.00 to $2.50.

LAMBS—Good demand $1.50 to $3.00.

PEAS—White black eyes $2.25 and $2.50; lady fingers $2.75; clay and cow peas $1.75.

IRISH POTATOES—New crop 65 cts per bushel, dull.

**What a Summer Cold May Do.**

A Summer cold if neglected, is just as apt to develop into bronchitis or pneumonia as at any other season. Do not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It loosens the cough, soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from the system. Robt R. Belamy.

## AN UNCERTAINTY IN STOCKS

**Further Falling Off in the Amount of Dealings Yesterday—Relations Between the Railroads and the Government.**

New York, June 9.—There was a further falling off in the amount of dealings in stocks today and some remaining uncertainty in the tone of the speculation although on a narrowing range of fluctuations. The relations of the railroads to the control exercised by the government held its prominence as an influence and unsettled things over the direction of that influence.

The signs of a design on the part of some of the railroad authorities to maintain an attitude of discouragement over the situation had a deterrent effect on he buying of stocks, even while suspicions were entertained that restraint on the price movement was the purpose sought by this attitude.

The renewed depression of St. Paul at the outset of the trading was of considerable sentimental effect on the whole list and its rebound had the effect of relieving the heaviness of the general list. The copper industrials were affected both here and abroad by the increase in surplus stocks of the metal during May reported yesterday by the copper producers' association and this constituted another influence in the early depression.

These influences, at first over-balanced that of the reduction in the Bank of England official discount rate, which had the effect of reviving the London buying of stocks in this market. Money conditions in New York tend toward ease in spite of some preparation by banks for the expected call for statement of condition from the Controller of the Currency. The upward course of United States Steel helped to lift prices during the day, that stock showing, at one time, a recovery of a fraction more than the quarterly dividend, which came off the price. The close of the day showed fractional gains in a majority of cases, the realizing movement at the last reflecting the persisting uncertainty.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales par value $1,641,000. United States 3s declined 1-4 per cent. in the bid price on call. Total sales of stocks for the day 460,500 shares.

**N. Y. Bonds.**

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. ref. 2s, registered | 109 3-4 |
| U. S. ref 2s coupon | 100 5-8 |
| U. S. 3s, registered | 101 3-4 |
| U. S. 3s, coupon | 101 3-4 |
| U. S. 4s, registered | 114 3-8 |
| U. S. 4s coupon | 114 1-2 |
| Allis Chalmers 1st 5s | 76 |
| American Agricultural 5s | 101 |
| American Tel & Tel cv. 4s | 100 1-2 |
| American Tobacco 4s | 78 |
| American Tobacco 6s | 105 1-2 |
| Armour & Co. 4 1-2s | 91 3-4 |
| Atchison gen. 4s | 98 3-4 |
| Atchison cv. 4s | 108 1-2 |
| Atchison cv. 5s | 107 1-2 |
| Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s | 93 3-4 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 4s | 98 1-2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 3 1-2s | 90 7-8 |
| Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 3 1-2s | 90 |
| Brooklyn Transit cv. 4s | 83 7-8 |
| Central of Georgia 5s | 104 3-4 |
| Central Leather 5s | 98 3-4 |
| Central R. R. of N. J., gen 5s | 121 1-2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1-2s | 101 1-2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio ref 5s | 93 3-4 |
| Chicago & Alton 3 1-2s | 70 1-2 |
| Chicago, B. & Q. joint 4s | 94 3-4 |
| Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. gen. 4s | 97 1-2 |
| Chicago, Mil & St. P. gen 3 1-2s | 92 1-4 |
| Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. col. 4s | 76 |
| Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. rfg. 4s | 87 1-2 |
| Colorado Midland 4s | 72 |
| Colo & Southern ref & ext 4 1-2s | 95 |
| Delaware & Hudson cv. 4s | 98 |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | 83 1-2 |
| Denver & Rio Grande ref 5s | 91 1-4 |
| Distillers 5s | 68 3-4 |
| Erie prior lien 4s | 82 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 72 1-4 |
| Erie cv. 4s series "A" | 71 |
| Erie cv. 4s series "B" | 65 |
| General Electric cv 5s | 126 |
| Illinois Central 1st ref 4s | 97 1-2 |
| Interborough Met. 4 1-2s | 79 1-8 |
| Inter Merc Marine 4 1-2s | 64 |
| Japan 4s | 90 5-8 |
| Japan 4 1-2s | 94 1-2 |
| Kansas City Southern 1st 3s | 72 1-2 |
| Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931) | 93 |
| Louisville & Nash. Un 4s | 97 1-2 |
| Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s | 97 1-2 |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas gen. 4 1-2s | 87 1-4 |
| Missouri Pacific 4s | 78 |
| National Rys. of Mexico 4 1-2s | 94 1-4 |
| New York Central deb. 4s | 92 3-4 |
| New York Central gen. 3 1-2s | 89 |
| N. Y., N. H. & Hartford cv. 6s | 131 5-8 |
| Norfolk & Western 1st con 4s | 98 1-2 |
| Norfolk & Western cv. 6s | 101 |
| Northern Pacific 4s | 100 3-4 |
| Northern Pacific 3s | 71 1-4 |
| Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s | 93 1-8 |
| Penn. cv. 3 1-2s, (1915) | 95 1-2 |
| Penn. Con. 4s | 102 |
| Reading Gen. 4s | 98 1-2 |
| St. Louis & San Fran. fg 4s | 81 |
| St. Louis & San Fran. gen 5s | 87 |
| St. Louis S'western con 4s | 76 1-2 |
| St. Louis S'western 1st gold 4s | 90 |
| Seaboard Air Line 4s adj 5s | 72 |
| Southern Pacific col. 4s | 90 1-2 |
| Southern Pacific cv. 4s | 99 5-8 |
| Southern P. R. R. 1st ref 4s | 94 3-8 |
| Southern Railway 5s | 105 |
| Southern Railway gen 4s | 76 3-4 |
| Union Pacific 4s | 106 5-8 |
| Union Pacific cv. 4s | 105 |
| Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s | 96 1-8 |
| U. S. Rubber 6s | 102 1-2 |
| U. S. Steel 2nd 5s | 102 7-8 |
| Virginia Car. Chemical 5s | 93 |
| Wabash 1st 5s | 109 |
| Wabash 1st and ext. 4s | 87 1-2 |
| Western U., 4s | 87 7-8 |
| Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s | 88 |
| Wisconsin Central 4s | 90 1-2 |

**Closing Stock List.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Allis Chalmers pfd | 32 |
| Amalgamated Copper | 65 7-8 |
| American Agricultural | 42 1-2 |
| American Beet Sugar | 34 |
| American Can | 9 1-8 |
| American Car & Foundry | 54 3-4 |
| American Cotton Oil | 61 1-4 |
| American Hide & Leather pfd | 34 3-4 |
| American Ice Securities | 26 1-2 |
| American Linseed | 12 1-2 |
| American Locomotive | 43 |
| American Smelting & Refng | 76 1-2 |
| Amer. Smelting & Refng pfd | 104 |
| American Steel Foundries | 52 |
| American Sugar Refining | 118 1-2 |
| American Tel & Tel | 135 |
| American Tobacco pfd | 95 |
| American Woolen | 31 1-2 |
| Anaconda Mining Co. | 41 |
| Atchison | 104 3-4 |
| Atchison pfd | 101 1-2 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 120 1-2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 112 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 26 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 78 |
| Canadian Pacific | 198 3-8 |
| Central Leather | 37 3-4 |
| Central Leather pfd | 108 1-4 |
| Central of New Jersey | 290 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 82 1-2 |
| Chicago & Alton | 36 1-2 |
| Chicago Great Western | 25 3-4 |
| Chicago Great Western pfd | 47 1-2 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 145 1-8 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 126 1-2 |
| C., C. C. & St. Louis | 80 1-8 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 35 |
| Colorado & Southern | 38 |
| Consolidated Gas | 135 1-8 |
| Corn Products | 15 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 164 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 35 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pfd | 78 1-4 |
| Distillers' Securities | 29 1-4 |
| Erie | 26 5-8 |
| Erie 1st pfd | 44 1-2 |
| Erie 2nd pfd | 34 |
| General Electric | 144 |
| Great Northern pfd | 131 1-2 |
| Great Northern Ore Ctfs | 50 |
| Illinois Central | 132 |
| Interborough Met | 16 |
| Interborough Met pfd | 52 |
| Inter Harvester | 98 1-2 |
| Inter Marine pfd | 11 |
| International Paper | 11 |
| International Pump | 46 |
| Iowa Central | 18 1-2 |
| Kansas City Southern | 32 1-2 |
| Kansas City Southern pfd | 64 1-2 |
| Laclede Gas | 101 3-4 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 144 1-4 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 30 |
| Minn., St. P. & Sault St. M. | 137 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 30 1-2 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd | 66 1-2 |
| Missouri Pacific | 67 1-2 |
| National Biscuit | 105 |
| National Lead | 74 3-4 |
| Nat'l Rys of Mexico 2nd pfd | 26 3-4 |
| New York Central | 115 7-8 |
| New York, Ontario & Western | 43 7-8 |
| Norfolk & Western | 100 1-8 |
| North American | 68 7-8 |
| Northern Pacific | 120 1-4 |
| Pacific Mail | 24 1-2 |
| Pennsylvania | 131 3-4 |
| People's Gas | 107 |
| Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis | 98 |
| Pittsburg Coal | 18 3-8 |
| Pressed Steel Car | 34 1-2 |
| Pullman Palace Car | 160 |
| Railway Steel Spring | 33 |
| Reading | 155 5-8 |
| Republic Steel | 31 3-4 |
| Republic Steel pfd | 94 1-2 |
| Rock Island Co. | 40 1-4 |
| Rock Island Co. pfd | 84 |
| St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd | 40 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 29 1-2 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pfd | 73 1-2 |
| Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron | 68 1-4 |
| Southern Pacific | 121 3-4 |
| Southern Railway | 25 1-4 |
| Southern Railway pfd | 59 1-4 |
| Tennessee Copper | 24 1-4 |
| Texas & Pacific | 20 1-2 |
| Toledo, St. Louis & West | 20 |
| Toledo, St. Louis & West pfd | 19 |
| Union Pacific | 172 3-8 |
| Union Pacific pfd | 92 3-4 |
| United States Realty | 71 |
| United States Rubber | 38 1-2 |
| United States Steel | 78 3-4 |
| United States Steel pfd | 115 5-8 |
| Utah Copper | 44 1-4 |
| Virginia Car. Chemical | 60 1-4 |
| Wabash | 19 1-4 |
| Wabash pfd | 42 |
| Western Maryland | 34 1-2 |
| Westinghouse Electric | 61 |
| Western Union | 64 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 3 1-2 |

### THE GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 9.—Alleged inconclusiveness of the government report as to the growing crop of wheat gave rise to vehement argument today on 'change and in the end helped to put up prices. There was more debate, however, than trade. Assertions were also made that for the first time in many years the United States had no wheat sold to Europe for shipment during July, August and September. The close here was firm 1-8 to 1-4c higher. Corn finished at an advance of a shade to 3-8 to 3-4c, oats unchanged to 1-4 up, and provisions showing a gain of 7 1-2 to 25c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1.03 to 1.05; No. 3 red 95 to 1.01; No. 2 hard 97 to 99; No. 3 hard 92 to 97; No. 1 northern 1.05; No. 2 northern 1.02 to 1.04 No. 3 spring 95 to 1.02.

Corn—No. 2, 58 3-4; No. 2 white 62 1-2; No. 2 yellow 59 1-2 to 60; No. 3, 58 to 1-2; No. 3 white 58 1-2; No. 3 yellow 58 3-4 to 59 3-4; No. 4 53 1-2 to 55 1-2; No. 3 white 56 1-2; No. 4 yellow 54 1-2 to 57.

Oats—No. 2, white 39 to 1-2; No. 3 white 37 1-2 to 38 3-4; No. 4 white 36 to 37; standard 38 3-4 to 39 1-4.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 95 | 95½ | 94⅜ | 95½ |
| Sept | 91⅜ | 91⅞ | 91 | 91⅝ |
| Dec. | 91 | 91¼ | 90½ | 91¼ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 58⅜ | 59⅜ | 58⅜ | 59⅜ |
| Sept | 59¾ | 60 | 59¾ | 60 |
| Dec. | 57½ | 57¾ | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | 36¾ | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ |
| Sept | 35½ | 35⅝ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ |
| Dec. | 35⅞ | 36⅛ | 35⅜ | 36½ |
| Mess Pork, per bbl.— | | | | |
| July | 22 45 | 22 55 | 22 42½ | 22 50 |
| Sept | 21 92½ | 22 05 | 21 70 | 21 92½ |
| Lard, per 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| July | 12 45 | 12 47½ | 12 32½ | 12 45 |
| Sept | 12 37½ | 12 42½ | 12 27½ | 12 37½ |
| Short Ribs, per 100 lbs. | | | | |
| July | 12 82½ | 12 95 | 12 75 | 12 80 |
| Sept | 12 42½ | 12 45 | 12 30 | 12 37½ |

### COTTON MARKET YESTERDAY.

**Fluctuations and Oversold Conditions. Trade Abroad Good.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

New York, June 9.—Opening with no special feature our market later in the day shower its latent strength and oversold condition. July and August deliveries have ceased to be determinable factors. The possession of the stock and the control of contracts by a few holders makes these fluctuations beyond surmise or prediction. Their movement up or down has come to excite little comment and the trade is abstaining from new commitment in them. Insistent Wall Street buying of new crops was the feature of the afternoon. This without special reason, as the weather is generally propitious.

Sellers apparently have wearied of the steadiness of prices and sought to cover. That is about the only reason. Trade abroad is good, here only fair. But the demand for spots has made the sellers of future deliveries at the discount, disturbed.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

### NAVAL STORES.

New York, June 9.—Rosin steady, turpentine firm.

Savannah, June 9—Turpentine firm 56 1-4; sales 456; receipts 818; shipments 1,778; stock 7,451. Rosin firm; sales 2,314; receipts 1,775; shipments 2,220; stocks 48,296. Quote: A, B, C, 4.25 to 4.35; D, 4.50 to 4.60; E, 4.95 to 5.00; F, 5.05 to 5.12 1-2; G, 5.10 to 5.12 1-2; H, 5.10 to 5.12 1-2; I, 5.10 to 5.15; K, 5.20 to 5.25; M, 5.25 to 5.30; N, 5.40 to 5.75; WW, 5.70 to 6.00; WW, 6.30.

Charleston, June 9.—Turpentine firm 56. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, 4.15 to 4.32 1-2; D, 4.55 to 4.57 1-2; E, 4.90; F, 4.90 to 5.07 1-2; G, 5.10; H, 5.10; I, 5.45; K, 5.20; M, 5.25 to 5.30; N, 5.65; WG, 5.85; WW, 5.90 to 6.15.

### DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, June 9.—The cotton goods market was quiet and steady for the day. Converters are doing little and printers are curtailing production. Trading continues in small lots for prompt shipment.

New York, June 9.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has not had time to worry about the carpet business lately. Since he left his work in the New England carpet factory a month ago he has been busy giving dinners and arranging for his marriage to Miss Eleanor Alexander June 20th. Each day young Roosevelt buys a bouquet of flowers, and he is not satisfied with sending them, but he carries them to the home of Miss Alexander. He is shown in the above picture carrying his daily bouquet.

Foley's Kidney Remedy may be given to children with admirable results. It does away with bed wetting, and is also recommended for use after measles and scarlet fever. Robt. R. Bellamy.

SMOKE

Cuban Blossom

CIGARS!

WHY

?

Because It Is the Best Cigar for the Money.

H. L. Vollers

Wholesale Grocer.

Steamer Wilmington

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

In Effect From June 1st, 1910.

Leave Wilmington Daily Except Saturday and Sunday for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9 A. M. and for Carolina Beach at 2:30 P. M. Last Boat leaves Beach at 6 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., for Carolina Beach and Southport.

SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and for Carolina Beach at 7:30. Last Boat leaves Beach at 8:45 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Will be received for the 9 o'clock Boat Only. No dogs allowed at Carolina Beach. Ma 31-tf.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14, 1910. Sealed proposals for 12,000 tons, more or less, of rip rap stone, will be received at this office until noon, June 14, 1910, and then publicly opened. Information on application. Earl I. Brown, Captain, Engineers.

ma 14 17 18 19, Ju 10 11.

ORDER

FRUIT JARS

From Us Now

DON'T DELAY.

Mason's 1-pt. Jars

Mason's 1-qt. Jart

Mason's 2-qt. Jars

Jelly Glasses—only six dozen to a case.

Rubbers, all grades, Jar Tops.

Full stock, prompt shipments and right prices.

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.

Ju 4 tf

Special Summer Sale of Summer Dress Goods

We have just received an assortment of Black Jap Silk that is warranted by the Factory to be water proof, perspiration proof and spot proof, we are selling it for 45c and 59c per yard.

Japonica Silk, our 30c quality we sell for 24c per yard.

Kilkenny Linen Suiting in white only 18c quality, special price 10c.

Black Silk Grenadine, 75c quality at 38c.

All Linen Silk finish colored suitings, a 50c value for 25c, special.

We are selling 36-inch Linenettes in all colors at 10c per yard.

Splendid assortment of Linen Dress Goods selling them at 12 1-2c, 15c and 18c per yard.

A big assortment of colored Chambry, 10c quality for 8c, and the black diamond 12 1-2c quality for 3c.

Best quality of dress Ginghams at 10c per yard.

40-inch wide white Lawn, a nice quality at 10c per yard.

27-inch nice white Lawn fine thread, good quality at 5c per yard.

A big stock of Flaxons for 15c, 19c and 25c, the best wearing goods made in white goods.

40-inch Dimities in short lengths from 10 to 20 yard pieces at 10c.

French Lawn, 42 inches wide, a big stock on hand to move. We will sell our 25c quality for 15c, less than cost.

The very best quality of the American Prints, special price 6c.

Dress Ginghams, at 5c per yard.

37 1-2-inch wide Sea Island Shirting, goods that are worth 8c per yard, from 4 yards to 20 yard pieces we will sell by the piece at 6c per yard.

Anscoghan L. Bleaching, the best quality made for 9 3-4c per yard.

A beautiful soft Lonsdale Bleaching in 10 to 20 yard pieces, by the yard at 9c per yard.

In Fancy Silks

we have a good many things to close out, in this Department we will give a big reduction in most any style.

Black Taffeta Silks, yard wide warranted, we will sell for 89c per yard.

Summer Shoes of all kinds, we have a beautiful line of Oxfords for ladies and gentlemen in black, tan, bronze and white. For children we have them in black, tan, bronze, white and red. We have all colors and all prices. A shoe that we sell for $1.50 in ladies is about the same of other people's $2.00 shoes.

Our $3.00 Men's Beacon Shoes look as good, wear as good and have the same style and fit as the regular $4.00 and $4.50 shoe has.

Ask to see our Beacon Oxfords, our prices are $3.00 and $3.50. They are a new light in the shoe business.

We have a large assortment of Hammocks that run in price from 98c, $1.69, $2.00, $2.25 and up to $5.00 each.

Mosquito Canopies at $1.19 complete, and largest sizes for $1.48.

The kind with the spring that fasten to the bed complete at $2.48.

Mosquito Netting by the bolt of eight yards in bolt for 50c.

Our Millinery Department

We have just received a big line of white chip and white hair hats. We have made a big reduction in our flowers and our ribbons.

We have also cut a good many of our hats from $1.50 to 98c each, not old stuff, but brand new, pretty shapes. You must remember that we trim all hats that we sell free of cost to the customers, which means a net profit of 50c to you.

35c yard No. 150 Ribbon we will sell for 25c per yard.

Gaylord's Big Store is filled with new goods for your inspection. He sells goods for strictly cash, thereby saves you a big profit on other merchants' losses. He gives premiums with all cash purchases and the best goods for the least money that can be bought.

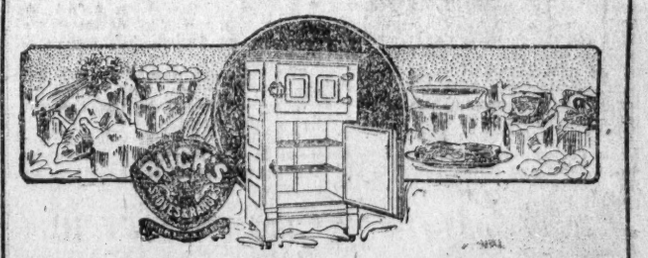
At The

Big Department Store

On Front Street

Geo. O. Gaylord, Proprietor.

Ju 5 tf




The COLUMBIA Refrigerator

If there is one thing more than another that a person should choose with care it is their refrigerator.

Your health is, to a certain extent, dependent upon it; for in it, for keeping, is placed the food you eat—your refrigerator must preserve.

The Columbia is the best by actual test—in it things keep perfectly—no taint—all parts easily removed for cleaning—we have them with both galvanized iron and white enamel linings. Prices $8.50 up. Water coolers all sizes.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

The Seashore Hotel

The ideal resting place in the South, finest bathing and fishing beach in the world. No mosquitoes. No flies. Through electric trains every 20 minutes connecting with A. C. L. and S. A. L. trains at Wilmington; 200 rooms, 120 en suite with private bath. Steel pier 740 feet out over the Atlantic. Two Orchestras with 21 skilled musicians. European cafe in connection with hotel. Now open. Booklets and rates sent on request.

E. L. HINTON, Mgr., — Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

ma 21 1m

CYPRESS SHINGLES

The largest stock in the city. King's Windsor Hard Wall Plaster, Atlas and Lehigh Portland Cement, Lime, Calcine Plaster, Wood, Coal Etc.

W. B. THORPE & CO., Inc.

Phone 789.

## THE WEATHER

**U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.**

Wilmington N. C., June 10, 1910.

Meterological data for the 24 hours ending 8 P. M. Thursday, June 9th:

Temperature at 8 A. M. 74 degrees; 8 P. M. 74 degrees; maximum 83 degrees; minimum 69 degrees; mean 76 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; for the 8.8 feet.

Stage of water in the Cape Fear at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. Wednesday 5.8 feet.

**Weather Forecast.**

For North Carolina—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; moderate south winds.

**Port Calendar—June 10.**

Sun Rises.....5:00 A. M.
Sun Sets.....7:23 P. M.
Day's Length.....14 hrs. 23 min.
High water at Southport 10:38 P. M.
High water at Wilmington 1:38 A. M.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Lumina—Japanese Dance.
A. David Co.—You'll Find.
American Nat. Bank—The Young Man.
J. W. Brooks—Fancy Patent Flour.

**Business Locals.**

L. J. Mason—Notice.
For Sale—House on Lot.
For Sale—Gasoline Boat.
Wanted—Room and Board.
J. A. Munn—Brick For Sale.
Hickson Lumber Co.—For Sale.
W. M. Cumming—Cottage For Sale.
J. G. Wright & Son—On Top of the Hill.

## CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

**Sixth District Democrats to Assemble at Wrightsville Beach July 21st. Executive Committee in Session Yesterday.**

Wrightsville Beach was chosen as the place and July 21st as the date for the Sixth District Congressional Convention at a called meeting of the District Executive Committee held in this city yesterday. Lumberton was the only other bidder for the big gathering of the militant Democracy of the remnants of the old "shoe string," and though Mr. Frank Gough, of Lumberton, made a manful fight for the State of Robeson, Wrightsville Beach won out, the deciding vote being cast by the chairman, Geo. H. Bellamy, Esq., of Brunswick.

Pursuant to call the committee convened at noon yesterday in the office of Hon. John D. Bellamy, in the Southern Building, members present being Major Terry A. Lyon, of Bladen; E. G. Davis, Esq., of Cumberland; S. B. King, of Columbus; Frank Gough, of Robeson; R. G. Taylor, of Harnett, and W. E. Springer, of New Hanover. In the absence of Chairman Bellamy, who telegraphed that he was on his way up from Southport, Mr. Springer was named as temporary chairman and Major Lyon, the secretary, was at his post. Members present informally discussed the purposes of the meeting and took a recess until 2:30 o'clock by which time Chairman Bellamy had arrived and the business was immediately taken up. The time was first taken up and quite a discussion ensued, members favoring one date and another for personal reasons and some preferring a date before and others a date after the State Convention. Finally Mr. Davis moved that the convention be called after the State gathering and this was adopted, without fixing the specific date for the time being.

Nominations for place of meeting were then declared in order and Mr. Springer nominated Wrightsville, this being seconded by Major Lyon; Mr. Gough placed Lumberton in nomination and this was enthusiastically seconded by Mr. Taylor. The claims of the respective places were then urged, Mr. Springer setting forth the advantages of Wrightsville Beach and saying that he was authorized to place at the disposal of the convention the magnificent pavilion Lumina, which is fitted up to seat 700 people and 300 additional if necessary with all other arrangements for committee meetings, etc. He disclaimed trying for any advantage as to candidates and spoke of the pleasuable climate at the beach at this season of the year.

Mr. Gough most enthusiastically and exhaustively set forth Lumberton's claim to the convention in behalf of the people and the Commercial Club. He told of Robeson's magnificent new Court House, of the 182 homes that had been opened to the entertainment of delegates without money and without price and he reviewed the splendid railroad facilities now enjoyed by Lumberton, which are second to none in North Carolina.

Mr. Springer and Mr. Gough were heard in rejoinder and when it was seen that the hope was lost, Mr. Gough gracefully yielded and moved that it be made unanimous for Wrightsville Beach.

The time was next taken up and there was still a wide divergence of opinion in spite of the fact that it had been settled with respect to the State Convention. Some favored the first week in July and others set out the fact that courts would be in session in some county of the district during the entire month and finally there was a tie between July 7th and August 3rd, the chairman breaking the tie in behalf of the later date. Mr. Gough for personal reasons then made an appeal that since Lumberton had lost out as the place that another date be selected. In consideration of this fact, Mr. Springer moved for a reconsideration and July 21st was finally selected as the date. The committee adjourned with the best of feeling and it is safe to predict that with the seaside attractions and the nature of the contest this time, the convention will be one of the largest and most exciting held in the district in some years.

**Why is Sugar Sweet?**

**It sugar did not dissolve in the mouth you could not taste the sweet. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic, but you do not taste the bitter because the ingredients do not dissolve in the mouth, but do dissolve readily in the acids of the stomach. Is just as good for Grown People as for Children. The First and Original Tasteless Chill Tonic. The Standard for 30 years, 50c.**

## "THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE"

(Continue. From Sixth Page.)

if a customer loses his receipt the stub in the office and the old mailing galleys are also there to trace the name.

A daily cash sheet, with the name of the payor and how it is to be applied is kept and filed and the cash is balanced every night. Duplicate deposit slips to the bank are kept so there may be a record of every item of money and every check turned into the bank.

We receipt to one another for all moneys, and all our collectors must turn in a statement along with all moneys, which is also filed, and each individual stub in his book is marked after checking with the initials of the bookkeeper. Under this plan no one but a fool would try to take your money. In our experience of 20 years we have had only one collector to attempt it and the bokkeeper caught him within three days after he began to go wrong. He refunded the money and was dismissed.

For the job and book departments duplicate orders with carbon are made, the duplicate retained on file in the office and the original sent to the foreman of that department upstairs. To this duplicate is pinned the copy for the order and these are also hung on his job hook. When the job is taken off the hook to be set the order is hung on the dead order hook and the copy when finished is hung on the dead copy hook. This order also describes the kind and quality of the paper to be used which is calculated in the office to save time upstairs, goes next to the foreman, who after cutting his paper and printing signs his name on a line for that purpose. The work after drying is sent down to be padded or bound. The name of the person who does this work is also written on the sheet and when delivered it is so stated and by whom. And thus the original order finds its way back to the office for checking, and should a mistake occur the blame can be placed exactly where it belongs.

Of course, we could continue this paper at greater length, but I refrain knowing your patience is already exhausted.

I trust you will pardon me the apparent egotism in this address, but having studied over our plant for a number of years to increase its efficiency, it is but natural that I should write from experience actually gained. I thank you for your kind attention.

## FOR GOOD ROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued From Page Fourt.)

follows:

President—C. E. Foy, Newbern.

Vice President—H. B. Varner, Lexington.

Secretary—Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill.

Treasurer—Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh.

The following were named as the executive committee: Joseph Hyde Pratt, Prof. W. C. Riddick, Leonard Tufts, John Patterson, S. H. Webb, C. E. Foy, H. B. Varner, A. W. Graham, P. B. Beard, Geo. F. Harper, Lenoir; R. R. Cotten and Joseph G. Brown.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted after which the meeting adjourned to the assembly hall of the hotel:

"Realizing the great value of good roads in the industrial advancement and general uplift of the State, and believing that the time has come for the State to take some definite action in regard to State aid, it is hereby

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the State should appropriate a sufficient amount to make it possible to give, through the Geological and Economic Survey (highway division) adequate road engineering assistance to all the counties desiring it in the construction of their roads and bridges.

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the best use that can be made of the State convicts is in the construction of public roads, and the counties desiring same should have the first right to use them for this purpose; provided they pay to the State a stipulated amount per day for each convict, the State to bear all expenses of maintenance, care and guarding of the convicts. In allotting convicts, counties that do not maintain chain gangs shall have preference in leasing prisoners.

"It is further resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that the State should give to the counties composing the State assistance in the actual construction of their roads, and should appropriate out of the general treasury for this purpose at least $250,000 annually, the said amount to be apportioned amongst the counties; provided, the said counties raise twice the amount allotted by the State; and provided further, that such moneys as are apportioned by the State to the counties, and that raised by the county to meet the State allotment, shall be spent in the construction of public roads, whose location and plans and specifications for construction are approved by the State highway engineer.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered the Mayor and people of Wilmington, the Chamber of Commerce, and other industrial bodies of the city, for the interest they have manifested in the meeting and their entertainment of the delegates.

"Resolved further, That the thanks of the Association are also extended to the management of Hotel Tarrymoore for the uniform courtesies extended to those in attendance, and to the press of Wilmington for accurate and extensive reports of the proceedings."

After the adjournment of the evening session of the Press Association, the Good Roads Association took charge of the assembly hall and an illustrated address was given by Mr. J. E. Pennypacker, Jr., office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, who was introduced by Dr. Pratt. Mr. Pennypacker entertained his large audience until 11 o'clock and all gave him strict attention. He is a speaker of much ability and thoroughly understands all about the making of good roads. His address was of an educational nature and will do much good in awakening more interest in good roads in North Carolina.

This was the closing event of the good roads association.

## NORTH CAROLINA EDITORS COMPLETE THEIR S SSIONS

(Continued from Page 2.)

to deal with the youth after he becomes a hardened criminal than it costs to prevent his becoming a criminal. Editor Marshall, of the Madison County Record, thought the work of training the children should begin at home, but he thought that there was necessity for the training school. Mr. W. C. Dowd, general manager of the Charlotte News, long an advocate of a training school for wayward children, made a powerful plea for the institution. He urged the saving of the boy who is on the brink of destruction and then throw out the warning to others, instead of letting those who are near the water's edge go down, while warnings are being given to those safe on the shore. It was generally agreed that the association stands for increased accommodations at the institution and it is a safe bet that something will be done at the next Legislature.

President Atkinson announced that owing to the fact that the discussion on the training school question had taken up so much time the paper of Editor Clarence H. Poe, of the Progressive Farmer, would be read at the joint session in the afternoon, taking the place on the programme of Congressman Small. Mr. John D. Gold, having arrived in the hall, his paper on "The Best Arrangement of Newspaper Offices," was then read. Mr. Gold gave much time and study to his paper and many facts of interest to the newspaper men were presented. The address will be found in full elsewhere in today's paper.

Mr. Gold was followed by Mr. J. O. Schaub, special agent of the Agricultural Department, on "A Plan for Agricultural Extension Through the Press" on the programme for Wednesday afternoon, but postponed until yesterday on account of the absence of Mr. Schaub who understood that he was not to speak until yesterday. Mr. Schaub made a very interesting, though short, address, and the newspaper men thought well of the plan outlined by him for agricultural extension.

The association then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows:

President—M. L. Shipman, Hendersonville Hustler.

First Vice President—J. J. Farriss, High Point Enterprise.

Second Vice President—Jas. H. Caine, Asheville Citizen.

Third Vice President—T. G. Cobb, Morganton Herald.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Sherrill, Concord.

Historian—D. J. Whichard, Greenville Reflector.

Orator—Jas. H. Cowan, Editor The Wilmington Evening Dispatch.

Alternate Orator—J. P. Cook, of the Uplift, Concord.

Poet—W. L. Hill, Our Fatherless Ones, Barium Springs.

Executive Committee—Maj. H. A. London, Pittsboro Record; R. M. Phillips, Greensboro News; R. W. Vincent, Charlotte Observer; H. B. Varner, Lexington Dispatch; D. T. Edwards, Kinston Free Press.

Upon motion of Mr. Varner the president was authorized to appoint a legislative committee to look after the interests of the press of the State at the next session of he General Assembly. The committee will be named later.

**Night Session.**

The association met again last night at 8:30 o'clock with a large number of the members in attendance. The feature of the session last night was the address of Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Davidson College, who spoke on "The Editor as An Educator." This was really one of the features of the convention and the hall was crowded with members of the association and others eager to hear the great educator. Dr. Smith was given a great ovation by his appreciative audience. His address will be found in full in another column of today's paper.

The address of Dr. Smith was preceded by the reading of the annual poem by Mr. D. L. St. Clair, editor of the Sanford Express, a poet of recognized ability, and his production was a gem. The members of the association heard with interest the reading of the poem.

**Banquet Followsd.**

The members of the association adjourned to the dining room of the hotel, where the banquet was served. The event was well attended by members of the association and invited guests and was a most enjoyable affair.

Among those in attendance were: W. K. Jackson, Washington Progress; Dr. Russell Bellamy, W. H. Bagley, E. M. Koonce, Peter A. Kelly, A. B. Skelding, James H. Chadbourn, J. H. Woodland, Iredell Meares, Alonzolas Hall, J. A. Taylor, T. B. Willard, W. L. Hill, L. E. Huggins, B. O. Stone, M. Schnibben, Jas. H. Caine, Maj. E. J. Hale, W. B. Harker, H. E. Walton, Herbert McClammy, Howard F. Jones, R. P. McClammy, Fred W. Bonitz, H. E. Bonitz, R. H. Northrop, M. L. Yearger, A. S. Carson, C. A. Eury, J. G. Boylin, J. W. Atkinson, J. J. Farriss, Chas. N. Evans, Roy Petree, Thos. E. Owen, H. C. Dockery, B. F. Keith, L. E. Hall, Louis T. Moore, J. G. Baird, Carolina Pythian, Harry P. Deaton, Mooresville; Isaac S. London, Siler City; J. B. Sherrill, R. M. Phillips, J. V. Simms, John D. Gold, J. A. Sharpe, H. L. Story, E. D. Pearsall, Henry Louis Smith, J. A. Smith, Thad R. Manning, Roy E. Slate, H. C. Martin, M. G. Tiencken, J. H. Hinton, S. P. Wilson, Laurence Wilson, Percy H. Wilson, Geo. N. Wilson, T. G. Cobb, Milton Tiddy, J. P. Wiggins, Thos. H. Wright, J. O. Carr, S. J. Ellis, C. M. Cook, I. O. Schaub, C. V. W. Ausbon, A. J. Mitchell, H. S. Shaw, Archibald Johnson, Hight C. Moore, L. A. Bethune, H. B. Wilkes, W. P. Mangum Turner, J. W. Jackson, Rev. W. M. Shaw, W. L. Spencer, G. M. Beasley, H. H. Hamlin, J. R. Swann, F. M. Jolly, J. Hampton Rich, D. J. Whichard, O. L. Joyner, R. F. Beasley.

Mr. Chas. N. Evans, president of the Southern National Bank, was toastmaster and presided with ease and grace.

The first to respond to a toast was Iredell Meares, Esq., a prominent member of the local bar, who respond ed to the toast "Joseph P. Caldwell, of Charlotte." Mr. Caldwell, until recently editor of The Charlotte Observer, is an intimate friend of Mr. Meares and the tribute was from the speaker's heart. After referring to the illness of Mr. Caldwell the speaker said that there was no man in North Carolina who could wield a greater influence than Mr. Caldwell, who represented the conservative thought of the State. He said Mr. Caldwell had the instinct to detect the truth from the false and always spoke and told the truth. Mr. Meares thought that there was a great need for Mr. Caldwell at this time and as there are a number of matters which need the attention of men who have at heart said that North Carolina had slept on said hat North Carolina had slept on her opportunities and that there were great things yet to be done. North Carolina he said, had sustained an irreparable loss in the disability of Mr. Caldwell, and declared that it was entirely appropriate that a chair at the banquet table should be left vacant as a mark of respect to the absent member. Mr. Meares was heartily applauded.

The next speaker was Mr. John M. Julian, editor of the Salisbury Post, who also paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Caldwell. The address of Mr. Julian, which was well received by the banqueters, appears in full in another column.

Mr. Julian was followed by Major E. J. Hale, who spoke on "North Carolina Waterways," his address in part being published in another column. It made a profound impression upon his hearers and was received with rare interest by the banqueters.

Maj. Hale was followed by Mr. J. A. Taylor, president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, who spoke of the "Relation of Wilmington as a Gateway Port to the Commerce of North Carolina." Mr. Taylor made an exhaustive exposition of the transportation problem, especially as affected by water rates and was heard with close attention by his hearers. Mr. Taylor quoted facts and figures relative to rates and transportation and told how the State was vittally interested in the project for a greater depth of water from Wilmington to the sea. His was a very fine treatise upon this problem and it is regretted that the address cannot be given in full in today's paper.

Mr. W. C. Dowd, editor of the Charlotte News, next spoke, delivering a very ornate and pleasing address on "The Press as a Builder," emphasizing the fact that while the press did not furnish the money to do building, it furnished the sentiment and stimulus for enterprise.

James O. Carr, Esq., of the Wilmington bar, was the next speaker and briefly but most happily spoke on the subject "North Carolina as an Inspiration to the Press." His address was much enjoyed by those who were present.

One of the most highly appreciative responses of the evening was by Editor James H. Caine, of the Asheville Citizen, who spoke humorously and created great laughter and applause by his witty remarks. He expressed the high appreciation of the editors of their reception in Wilmington and spoke of Wilmington's beautiful women and the city's many natural attractions.

Others who made brief but very happy informal responses were Messrs. Larry T. Gantt, of Whiteville; N. W. Cooper, of Nashville, Tenn.; A. B. Skelding, of Wilmington; John D. Bellamy, Esq., of Wilmington; M. G. Tiencken, of Wilmington; William Laurie Hill, of Barium Springs. As the banquet closed at 1:30 A. M., the banqueters arose and sang with much effectiveness "Auld Lang Syne."

The menu for the banquet was as follows:

Tomato Bouillon (in cup)
Crab Canapes.
Stuffed Olives Salted Pecans
Tenderloin of Trout, Meunierre
Cucumbers Parisienne Potatoes
Soft Shell Crabs, Sauce Tartar
Saratoga Chips
Roast Young Turkey, Giblet Sauce
New Potatoes (Browned)
June Garden Peas
Combination Salad
Neopolitan Ice Cream Cakes
Roquefort Cheese Toasted Crackers
Cigars Apollinaris Cigarettes
Coffee

**A Mendacity Medal.**

One of the features of the banquet last night was the presentation to Mr. John B. Sherrill, editor of The Concord Times, of the North Carolina Association Mendacity Medal. The Chronicle, a few months ago was attracted by a story in The Times of a farmer boy in Cabarrus county who stood in a branch and with a pitch fork tossed out 50 pounds of fish, some of the fish weighing six and ten pounds. This story was the basis for the founding of the mendacity medal. For ten years to come competition to it is to be open to the press of the State, for the encouragement of a more entertaining character of literature. In offering the medal, the editor of The Chronicle cited instances in which the proposition was already bearing fruit. The medal is of sterling silver and was designed and "made in Charlotte". On the two top bars are the inscriptions "North Carolina Press Association Mendacity Medal," and "Founded by The Charlotte Evening Chronicle." Below that is the design of a silver lyre in a panel in intaglio of The Chronicle's three deck Hoe press. Below the press is a bar, bearing the name of the first winner, John B. Sherrill, editor of the Concord Times. Each year a bar will be added for the winner to be named by a committee appointed for the purpose. The medal is a work of art. It was turned out by the designing and engraving department of Garibaldi and Bruns, in Charlotte.

## STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

**FOR SALE**—House on lot at southwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut, purchaser to remove in reasonable time. Apply next door. ju 10 1t*

**NOTICE**—All persons having claims against me are requested to file same immediately with A. J. Marshall, Attorney. L. J. Mason, East Wilmington. ju 10 1t*

**FOR SALE**—Complete saw mill outfit cheap. Consists of 1 50 and 1 25 H. P. return tubular boilers, with brick, 1, 10x12 Eclipse Engine, 1, 10x20 Watertown engine, 1, 8x8 Ames Engine, 1 Sargeant saw mill complete, saws, pulleys, shafting, belting, etc. 1 Perkins shingle mill, all ready to run Hickson Lumber Company, Lynchburg, Va. ju 10 1w

**FOR SALE**—12,000 brick. Apply to J. A. Munn, 118 North Water street. ju 10 1t

**WANTED**—By married couple, without children, room and board in private family. Close in. Address "B care of this office. ju 10 frl sa 2t*

## STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

**UP TOP OF THE HILL**—One block from the S. A. L. Line yard and warehouse, river business, cotton compress, saw mills and in the heart of the busiest section of Wilmington—is a vacant lot—the southwest corner of Second and Harnett streets. There's room for three houses and they will be always easily rented, water, sewerage and lights can be had. The location for a renting proposition is fine and the price is fair. Let us tell you more of this. J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate, 124 Princess street. ju 10 1t

**FOR SALE**—Beautiful country home modern, convenient to car line only five cents car fare. Call quick. M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate, 114 1-2 Princess street. ju 9 3t.

**FOR SALE**—Piano purchasing coupon, valued at $65.00. Liberal inducement to purchaser. Address "P. P." care of Star. ju 8 2t*

**FOR SALE**—Gasoline boat, 6 1-2x26 1-2, complete with 12 h. p. twin cylinder, marine engine, with reverse gear, built by Pierce Motor Co., practically new, Al condition. Also large flat-boat. Both can be seen at Kinston, N. C. Bargain, Box 4, Lynchburg, Va. ju 10 1w

**COTTAGE FOR SALE**—Five rooms all modern conveniences; unexcelled residential locality, built by owner eleven months ago for home. Can arrange good loan. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate and Notary. ju 10 frl sat tu 3t

**NOTARY PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER:** Expert typewriting and stenographic work. Multigraph circulars, imitation typewritten letters, forms, etc., startlingly cheap. Notary public also. Meares Harriss, 114 Princess street. 'Phone 708. ap 28 tu thu su tf

**ARE YOU GOING** on your vacation? See Uncle Charley for a good leather suit case, a good trunk, 108 Market street. Just a whisper from Front street. ap 28 tf

**THE GILBERT HOUSE**—Combines home comforts with hotel conveniences, Front and Princess streets, junction of all car lines. Electric lights and hot water. Table equals the best and rates reasonable. Transient $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Special rates to regular and table boarders. ma 20 tf.

**DR. CHARLES T. HARPER**—Practice limited to kidney, genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Offices 507-508 Southern Building, phone 1,166. ma 25 tf

**IF IT IS GOOD** workmanship and cleanliness that you are looking for, you can nd both at The Orton sanitary barber hop. Six white barbers. Would appreciate a trial. ap 26 tf

**SPECIALTIES**—All sorts of fish and clam fritters; our regular dinners are growing in popularity every day; at the car junction, Front and Princess streets. Junction Restaurant. Phone 1598. ma 18 tf

**BANANA** and Pineapple sale today. Bananas 15 cents extra large. Dressed chickens and all vegetables. Dressed chickens always on hand. J. W. Batson. 'Phone 72. ju 7 tf

**DO YOU WANT** to make money, if so ship C. D. Gilbert your produce of all kinds, wool, tallow, hides and beeswax. You can always find him at 212 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. ju 5 tf

**FOR RENT**—Cottage at Front and Church streets, 503 Front; has five rooms, passage, bath and electric lights. Apply at 501 South Front or to J. E. Hall. ma 26 tf

**ANNOUNCEMENT**—Messrs. Foltz & Kendrick wish to announce that they have taken possession of the U. C. Ellis Studio. They have placed it in a perfectly sanitary condition, and are prepared to make the finest class of portrait work ever shown in Wilmington. ap 24 tf

*The Young Man's Check Account*

Is appreciated at this Bank.

Thos. E. Cooper, Cashier.
W. H. Smith, Assistant Cashier.
E. Fred Banck, Teller.

**American National Bank**
113 N. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

ju 10 tf

*DAVID'S*

**YOU'LL find that its poor policy to shop around in buying clothes; to go where you see the lowest price quoted. Price doesn't mean much in clothes unless yon know what the quality of the goods is.**

**If you govern your buying by the price you pay without reference to what you get for it, you'll find some mighty cheap clothes for sale; their cheapness is likely to be more in quality than in price. But you'll find plenty of good clothes, too;**

*Hart Schaffner & Marx*

**dont make any other kind. All their fabrics are all-wool; the tailoring is the best possible; the styles are correct to the smallest detail; and we guarantee satisfaction. One trouble with poor clothes is they're always so unsatisfactory, even when you buy them.**

Our clothes satisfy; they're profitable to you and to us.

You'll find what you want here in shirts, hats, neckwear and underwear, all by the best makers.

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

*The A. David Company*
Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers.

ju 10 tf

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BELLE OF WILMINGTON

Every barrel guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded by

J. W. BROOKS, Sole Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.

ju 10 tf

**WHEN YOU SELECT**

*An Article*

from our stock whether it is for personal use or for the home, there's a feeling of absolute dependability goes with each purchase.

We are showing many moderately priced pieces of Jewelry—things necessary for daily wear. While not expensive they're still dependable.

Call and see them!

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TRY the BEST—Awarded SIX BLUE RIBBONS for QUALITY. The BEST by every TEST.

*Jackson Square Coffee*

"Its Aroma is delicious. Its Flavor is rich. Its Body is fine."

In air-tight sealed cans. Your grocer sells it. 25 cents and 35 cents per pound.

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**GUANO FOR TOP DRESSING**

397 Bags Nitrate Soda.
219 Bags Muriate Potash.
111 Bags Sulphate Potash.
287 Bags 4—10—4 Guano.
191 Bags 8—5—7 Guano.
117 Bags 6—5—7 Guano.
210 Bags 8—3—10 Guano.
360 Bags 8—4—4 Guano.
217 Bags 8—3—3 Guano.
487 Bags C. S. Meal.
461 Bags 16 Per Cent. Acid.
311 Bags Kainit.

**W. B. COOPER**
Importer and Jobber.
ju 7 tf

**North Carolina Maturing Bonds**

may be presented July first to this bank for payment or for exchange into new bonds. Prepared this Bank will also be to sell new bonds to those wishing to invest.

**THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK**
OF WILMINGTON

ju 9 tf

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY?
Gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Sold by druggists, price $1.00. Trial package by mail 10 cents.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props.
CLEVELAND, O.
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*Boarders Wanted*

Good Board can be had at second cottage north of Lumina by day, week or month at reasonable rates.
ju 5-tf. MRS. A. A. NATHAN.

**We Have Won a Game!**

Our stock is the best yet. A full supply of Spring Lamb, Veal, Beef, Mutton, Hams and Bacon, whole or sliced, raw or boiled. Prompt delivery and the best grades of meat our aim. Also a full line of fresh vegetables.

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FRONT STREET MARKET.
Stalls No. 1 and 2 south side; No. 1 and 3 north side. Phones 141 and 128.
ju 4 tf

SECOND SECTION

# THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 12

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## HOW PRESS MAY HELP GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

One of the most striking and helpful addresses delivered at yesterday's joint session of the North Carolina Good Roads Association and the North Carolina Press Association was that of Mr. H. B. Varner, editor of Southern Good Roads, Lexington, N. C., in which he told how the press may help in the good roads movement, which is now well nigh universal. Mr. Varner said in part:

Mr. President, Brethren of the Press and Good Roads Enthusiasts:

Giving an illustration of the truth of his observation by citing a number of articles of local interest and importance contained in an issue of a country weekly, editor Clarence H. Poe, of The Progressive Farmer, recently wrote very aptly, I think, as follows:

"There is hardly any more gratifying development in the South today than the tendency of our newspapers to give less attention to faraway issues and theories and more attention to the big, vital, throbbing problems of building up the counties and towns in which they are located—that God-given task to which they are called."

This is indeed gratifying, and the tedency, apparent to all who review the scores of newspapers of the State, is making itself more and more manifest. The papers, weekly and daily, are giving more space to home topics, a discussion of which makes for improvement and progress, than ever before. This is especially true of the weekly, which has too often wasted

H. B. VARNER.

Editor North Carolina Good Roads Magazine, Lexington, N. C.

space on subjects of no immediate concern to its readers. Every live weekly today carries editorial comment and news stories on such subjects as more corn and wheat to the acre, crop rotation, results some farmers has obtained from a trial of new methods, drainage, special tax for schools, and good roads.

This is significant. It means that the press is wide awake, that the people are also, and that this is an era of change and progress. And it is far less common than foremrly for an editor to select the fence in a fight for improvement, because of late years the press has found its financial test and is able to stand on them. I doubt if in all North Carolina there is a newspaper today that is so much afraid of the influence of some "big-bug" who opposes the expenditure of money for schools or roads, that it would devote a column of editorial to denouncing Russia for her treatment of the Jews, during a campaign for a bond issue when the cause of progress called for every line of the paper to support it.

In answering this call of its God-given duty, the local paper is doing much for good roads, both directly and indirectly. It helps the cause of better highways when it advocates more corn and more wheat, better stock, improved agricultural methods, and better schools, for the hour a farmer brings his farm up to modern standards, that hour he needs good roads more than ever before, and favors them more strongly. More corn means better roads, the development of the schools means development of the highways, any progressive action whatsoever in a step toward improved roads; and, on the other hand, good roads mean still more corn and wheat, still better schools, still more progress in every particular. For the cause of good roads is closely linked with every other cause that makes for better things.

And the country weekly in taking the lead in the improvement of the farm and the roads connecting it with the market becomes a force for the upbuilding of the whole country with all its diversified interests, because the farm is the foundation of the republic and it is through agricultural evolution that real, lasting prosperity and greatness will come. If the farmers are in good shape, so is the country as a whole, and the reverse is likewise true. The condition of the highways is of vital interest to the farmers and has a far-reaching influence on their business. Community after community has shown that good roads contribute to the prosperity of the farmer and to his wealth, and in aiding the good roads movement, the press is thereby adding to the assets of the country.

In arguing the road question, it seems to me that it would be wise to urge the construction of high-class roads for the main highways. Like the amiesite road, a costly but enduring type of construction that will bear any sort of traffic from automobiles down. Next to that stands the ordinary macadam, and while it too is expensive, yet, the press in urging good roads should not fail to hold up always the ideal of the best roads possible. Macadam cannot be secured in all counties at the present, and there remains then the gravel road and the sand-clay road, both serviceable types and inexpensive. And finally, where there is no immediate opening for any cosiderable road improvement, we think that one of the most attractive, direct opportunities of the press to aid the good roads movement in North Carolina today is to educate the people to the value of an absurdly simple, yet wonderfully effective invention, known as the split log drag. Few communities can afford to build permanent stone roads, and for years to come dirt roads must be used in most of Carolina territory. This being so, the problem of good roads in the majority of our counties resolves itself into the proposition of making dirt roads as good as possible, at the smallest expense. Here is where the drag comes in. It is extensively used in the West, where miserably bad roads have been transformed into boulevards at practically no expenditure of money. In the South, strange to say, the people have not taken hold of the idea. North Carolina papers have published quite a good deal about it, but there is much more to be said of it, and constant hammering on the subject is bound to bring the drag into general use. There is an abundance of literature on the theme, meaty and convincing, and it should be used liberally by the press. The Saturday Evening Post carried an article, May 7th, that ought to be reproduced in every weekly newspaper in the State, and, I am glad to say, was in several. The government office of public roads gladly furnishes special articles about the drag, as it does about road making in general. I am convinced that when the farmers of the State once take hold of this method of road improvement, they will be astonished at the power it possesses for performing miracles, and will wonder why they endured bad roads so many years when within their reach there was such an inexpensive, yet thoroughly effective means for making their common dirt roads veritable boulevards.

A weekly paper in any county can start a good roads revolution by heading an effort to have a number of such drags built. Get the merchants of the town to contribute. The drags cost about two dollars each. Select a road leading into town for experiment. Get the farmers living on it to agree to drag, say, a mile each. In a short time a good road, properly shaped, crowned and drained, results, and the whole county has been educated and convinced. Sometimes I think that the drag and this little plan of cooperation have not been taken hold of in our State just because the whole thing is so simple and inexpensive. The press ought to begin a lively campaign for the plan, because it is the only possible way for road improvement in some counties for years to come. It stands midway between the unimproved road and macadam, and serves its purpose well.

There are various ways of creating road sentiment and in bringing about road improvements without money, one simple expedient being to have the county commissioners set apart certain days for road work by all hands, designating such days as good roads days. This was tried in Davidson county last Summer with most excellent results. The commissioners named three days in July and called on the people to turn out and work the roads. Fifteen hundred citizens answered the call and gave the public roads such a thorough working that it was said that more was done during those three days than had been done on the roads in ten years. The Davidson county commissioners think so well of the idea that they have set apart July 28th, 29th and 30th, as good roads days in Davidson county, and the roads will again receive a much needed working.

The automobile has been and will continue to be a potent good roads influence, and while I would not advise the editor of any country weekly to purchase a machine in order to build up the good roads propaganda in his county—at least not while the present low advertising rates are in force—yet, it will not be amiss for the paper to call attention to the far-reaching influence of the machine for better highways, putting in a word for the autoist in order to lessen the prejudice against him. For many people vehemently declare that they will not tax themselves to build good roads for these modern travelers to use. This is passing and in time will pass away entirely, but the press can hasten the day. A good road for an automobilist means a good road for the farmer and everybody else, including the old lady with a box of eggs in the back of the buggy.

Proposed highways connecting distant towns should receive instant and hearty encouragement at the hands of the press, for the time is coming when North Carolina will be traversed in every direction by such roads, and they will prove a tremendous factor in the development of the commonwealth. They will not only accomplish what a good road always does for those who live along its course, but these highways will attract tourists from abroad, and that means a largely increased money circulation. It is said that in one small resort in New England last Summer as much as $6,000 a day was spent by automobile tourists drawn thither from many States by alluring roads which penetrated a territory rich in scenic attractions.

While always and ever the cause of good roads and politics should be kept far from each other, yet, the press can render good service by demanding

## *Still Another American Girl to be First Lady of India*

London, June 9.—A New York girl is to divide honors in ruling India. For the second time in its history the splendors of the courts of India will be graced by a native of the United States. King George V.'s cabinet has decided to appoint Hon. Lewis Harcourt as viceroy of India to succeed Lord Minto, it is said. Miss Mary Ethel Burns, daughter of the late W. H. Burns of New York,, is the wife of Harcourt. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who married Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, was the viceroy of India before Lord Minto. Lord Minto is expected to be succeeded by Harcourt within the next month. Minto has grown tired of the post owing to the many dangers that surround it. Several times within the last year attempts have been made on his life by Indian Nationalists. Harcourt is a millionaire and has proved one of the ablest members of parliament and of the English cabinet, now holding the post of first commissioner of works.

## A WILMINGTON WELCOME, THIS

### Alderman Fred W. Bonitz Exceedingly Happy in His Greeting to North Carolina Editors In Behalf of City.

Mayor Walter MacRae having been called to Charlotte on private business Alderman Fred W. Bonitz was invited shortly before the opening of the State Press Convention, to welcome the gentlemen of the Association in behalf of the city of Wilmington.

His was a cordial, enthusiastic greeting and he spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Press Association.

Captain MacRae our highly esteemed Mayor having been suddenly called to Charlotte the pleasure of welcoming you to our City has fallen to me. Being the only single man on our Board of Aldermen and consequently the only one of our city fathers who is not a father and being the baby of our administratfon I feel able to cry on a moment's notice, so here goes. I feel that I myself am a near-newspaper man, for my uncle Julius A Bonitz, founded the Goldsboro Messenger, which later became the Wilmington Messenger, and my father J. W. Bonitz, formerly, was proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, of Goldsboro which was always an open house for the press fraternity. So as my father has often furnished the meat on which our Caesar's have fed I feel that I am entitled to be recognized as one of the boys. Gentlemen it has been said that you are the Fourth Estate but sirs I believe that you are the sum total of the other three, and that your influence for good and the power you wield make you the dominant force in the front rank of human progress.

Wherever the newspaper goes there man is civilized and if it were in my power I would make the teachers in every school in North Carolina, read the vital happenings of the day as set forth in the papers, to their pupils as the opening exercise of each school day.

As life is the great teacher of the art of living, so the paper is the great expounder of the brotherhood of mankind.

You are the people who. When a bit of sunshine hits, you after passing of a cloud when a fit of laughter "gits" you and your spine is feeling proud then its up to you to fling it at some soul that's feeling blue, for the minute that you sling it, its a boomerang to you. And I trust that your lives will be full of boomerrangs of joy, laughter, happiness and contentment.

"I dreamed I saw two souls set forth,
Both bearing heavy loads,
Their looks were bent on Heaven's ascent
Yet each took different roads.

The one chanced on a well-worn path,
Which saints had trod before,
And running straight, soon reached the gate
Of rest forever more.

The other—God knows why he found
No path so sanctified,
But blundered on from dawn to dawn
Till all the world had died.

For many a tempting turn he took
To be betrayed by sin;
How oft he fell, he will not tell,
Yet always hoped to win.

And when the tired world's toils were o'er
And all the seasons passed,
Faint, sick and sore, he reached Heaven's door
And crept in—least and last!

And there were some who wondered why
The Master spake no blame—
They did not hear His whispered words
'I know the way you came.'"

I am almost persuaded the traveller of the rough road was a newspaper man, but if you bear your burdens manfully and faithfully you too will reach the promised goal.

By now I feel that you all have discovered that I cannot fill the shoes of a born orator, and if you want to know what a born orator is I'll try to tell you.

"It is narrated that Colonel Breckinridge, meeting Majah Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, suh, of the conco'se befo' the co't house."

To which the Majah replied:

"General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n oratah."

"If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this is asked a bo'n oratah he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an integeh of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an integeh of the same denomination, the result, suh—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment—the result, suh, and I say it tion, suh—the result is fo'.' That's a without feah of successful contradicbo'n oratah."

But gentlemen we do welcome you to our City, Our Mayor is away, our City attorney is canvassing for Congress, and the jail door is locked on the inside.

To those of you who are riders on the water wagon, the ocean is before you, to those who have a thirst that water will not quench, search and you shall find, knock and the door shall be opened, wide, unto you.

Our city is wide open, speaking figuratively, and the word welcome is written large in every heart and with open arms we receive you.

Keep your minds young and fresh, and your hearts sound and pure, think the beatutiful thoughts of life, those of harmony, truth, love and human kindness and enjoy yourselves to the fullest.

So here's to your health, happiness, and may the days you spend with us be one round of unalloyed bliss and joy.

I now turn over the City of Wilmington to you, if there is any thing you want, take it, for we have so many of the good things of life that we are always glad to share them with our friends.

In conclusion I extend you the freedom of the City and the fullness thereof.

### FREE TRIAL OF SAMOSE.

Flesh-Forming Food Given on Approval by Druggist J. Hicks Bunting.

Would you like to be fat and plump and strong and hearty? Here is a chance so do it without risking the loss of a single penny.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., our well known druggists, have a new treatment called Samose, which they are selling on approval, that is said to be a true flesh-forming food. It is in tablet form, retailing at 50c a box.

If it does not increase the weight, fill out the thin, scrawny form and restore health and strength, there will be no charge whatever for Samose. Go to J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co. today and get a treatment of Samose with their promise to refund the money if it does not do all that it claims.

Before commencing the use of Samose have yourself correctly weighed and note the gain from week to week.

## PRESS AND THE COURTS ADDRESS BY JUDGE WINSTON

Only incidental reference was made yesterday morning in connection with the proceedings to the remarkably fine address by ex-Judge R. W. Winston, to the North Carolina Press Association at its session Wednesday evening. Judge Winston had for his subject, "The Press and the Courts", and he was heard with the greatest interest.

After some preliminary remarks of a local character, Judge Winston, addressing the assembly, said substantially that there are people who look upon the press as an unmixed good, and others who look upon it as an unmixed evil, and a third class who approve of it more from the recollection of the evils it prevents than from a consideration of the advantages which it affords. On this subject, De Toqueville concludes that in order to enjoy the inestimable benefits which the liberty of the press ensures, it is necessary to submit to the inevitable evil which it engenders. There is no medium between servitude and extreme license. The sovereignty of the people and the libry of the press may, therefore, be looked upon as correlative institutions, just as the censorship of the press and universal suffrage are two things which are irreconcilably opposed, and which cannot long be retained among the institutions of the same people.

Law givers, recognizing that unlicensed printing is indispensable to the existence of freedom, although nearly incompatible with the maintenance of public order, have sought to find a middle way whereby the press may be absolutely free and yet the sacred things of life remain inviolate—but the task has proven too great for them. In printing, there must be extreme of independence, as in our country, or extreme of servitude, as in despotism. As our Declaration of Rights puts it, "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and, therefore, ought never to be restrained, but every individual should be held responsible for the abuse of the same."

A few years ago, in a Western State, a man was on trial for murder. An enterprising show, located hardby the court house, advertised in flaming letters that it would exhibit and explain the details of this shocking murder at ten cents a head. An injunction was applied for to restrain the performance, as it had a tendency to create and mould public sentiment in advance of the trial. But the Appellate Court held that there was no censorship of the press, or of free speech in America, and that the show might proceed, but that the showman subjected himself to be attached by the court for contempt if he interfered with the trial during its progress.

The struggle between the people and their rulers is nowhere better exemplified than in the history of the splendid fight for freedom of speech. In the Mother Country, until Lord Campbell's libel act of 1843, it was a crime to publish the truth, if it was libelous. Our English forefathers acted upon the strange maxim—and maxims are often strange—that the greater the truth the greater the libel. They deceived themselves by thinking that a hurtful fact, though absolutely true, should be suppressed and not printed, because its publication might lead to a breach of the peace. What a dead calm would follow in the wake of this principle? Who or what would curb the modern grafter if the editor of every daily newspaper was liable to imprisonment for publishing the truth of and concerning him! This statute made still another marked change in the law of libel. Previous to its enactment, the only question submitted to the jury was whether the defendant did or did not print the alleged libelous matter. All else was left to the court. If the jury found that the defendant printed libelous matter, the court declared whether the same was actionable and malicious and passed judgment accordingly. This apparently technical charge in the method of procedure left open the entire matter to the jury, and now it is for the twelve men to say not only whether the words were or were not uttered, but whether the words spoken or written are false or true, and whether they are or are not maliciously uttered. In the defense of liberty-loving Irishmen, charged with the crime of libel, against a tyrannous government, Curran and Grattan and Emmett and Brougham attained imperishable fame, and may well be placed among the immortal few who have ministered in the Temple of Liberty.

Thus far we have seen how broad is the field of your endeavor, and how free and untrammeled your estate. No man's name is written in the great charter of our liberties except your own—neither the lawyer, nor doctor, nor merchant, nor farmer, nor preacher has his name written in the Bill of Rights—but as regards the press, we therein read that it shall be free, forever free—free as the casing air. You may print what you please and of whom you please, and if it be true, no man or court can touch a hair of your head.

But more than this, in the early days of the Republic, Federal judges had an idea that they were surrounded by an atmosphere divine, and to criticise them and their courts was a great offense, almost scandalum magnatum. Acting on this principle, United States District Judge Peck ordered an attorney to jail for contempt in speaking unpleasant and harsh things about the case decided by him. It was but a short while, to be sure, before the people, through their representatives, taught this thin-skinned and self-important individual that he was not presiding in Westminster Hall, and that he was scarcely worthy to wear the ermine. Soon after the impeachment trial of Judge Peck, and in consequence thereof, the Congress of the United States passed an act defining contempt on the part of newspapers, and declaring substantially that an editor could write what pleased him about any United States court or judge, without attachment or the fear of attachment for contempt. It may be said to the credit of the judiciary that this wise law has been liberally construed by the courts, and it is now the well-recognized doctrine in our great Republic that no summary proceedings should be taken by the courts to protect themselves against the press. If an editor become foul-mouthed and abusive, his conduct will soon react upon his own paper and the editor himself be relegated to the level of a common scold, if not a common nuisance. Matters of this kind, if let alone, usually right themselves. We have in North Carolina a statute regulating the subject of contempt by writing or printing somewhat similar to the United States statute above referred to, and if anything more liberal in its provisions.

But again, not only is the editor free from attachment for contempt in printing what to him seems proper, but the people, through their representatives, whether in legislative halls or on the bench (and a humane, liberal judge is liberty's greatest asset), the people, I say, have lessened the danger to the editor for damages in suits for libel by declaring that a vast number of occasions are privileged, occasions in which the general public have an interest, and that it is the business of the newspaper to print the news. The first advanced step in this direction occurred in England about a century since, when an aggrieved individual sued Walter, the publisher, for printing the debates in Parliament. But the English courts finally non-suited the plaintiff, overruling a former opinion to the contrary, and holding that the occasion was privileged and that the public were entitled to read not only the proceedings in Parliament, but the speeches commenting upon such proceedings. As Sir Alexander Cockburn, L. C. J., said in 1868:

"Our law of libel has, in many respects, only gradually developed itself into anything like a satisfactory and settled form. The full liberty of public writers to comment on the conduct and motives of public men has only in very recent times been recognized. Comments on government, on ministers and officers of State, on members of both Houses of Parliament, on judges and other public functionaries, are now made every day, which half a century ago would have been the subject of actions or ex officio informations, and would have brought down fine and imprisonment on publishers and authors. Yet who can doubt that the public are gainers by the change?"

About a score of years ago, there was a bitter fight in Pennsylvania over certain judgeships. The reformers met and in mass meeting assembled, adopted resolutions denouncing the conduct of their opponents. Among other speakers at the meeting was impetuous Mr. Garrett, who denounced Judge Briggs as a bribe taker. The judge sued Garrett for slander. Garrett set up as a defense that he honestly believed at the time that he spoke the words that Judge Briggs was guilty of the crime of bribery, and that he had reliable information to this effect at the time he spoke, but that since said time, he had ascertained that it was some other judge and not Judge Briggs who was guilty of the offense charged. This famous case hung in the courts for a great many years, but was finally decided in favor of the defendant Garrett by a divided court. The court, in its opinion, declared that the occasion of speaking was a qualifiedly privileged one, that is to say, that the defendant was excusable unless it appeared that he was actuated by express malice outside of the occasion itself.

Some years ago a Dr. Barrow was expelled from the Massachusetts Medical Society because of dishonorable conduct, and an account of the trial was published in pamphlet form by the Massachusetts Medical Society. The doctor sued a committee for publishing the pamphlet, and charged that the same was libelous. But, the court, through the greatest Chief Justice that ever sat upon a State bench in America—Chief Justice Shaw—reviewed the subject of printing and publishing proceedings of this kind, and concluded that the occasion was privileged, and that the defendants were not guilty of libel, using the following progressive language:

"But, whatever may be the rule as adopted and practiced in England, we think that a somewhat larger liberty may be claimed in this country and in this Commonwealth, both for the proceedings before all public bodies and for the publication of those proceedings for the necessary information of the people. So many municipal, parochial and other corporations, and so many large voluntary associations, formed for almost every lawful purpose of benevolence, business or interest, are constantly holding meetings, in their nature public, and so usual is it that their proceedings are published for general use and information, that the law should adapt itself to this necessary condition of society; matters of interest admit of these public proceedings and the just and proper publication of them as far as it can be done consistently with private rights. The court in this case speaks of these proceedings as quasi judicial."

Along this line, that is to say, excusing the press from honest mis-

(Continued on Page 10.)

# PRESS AND THE COURTS
## ADDRESS BY JUDGE WINSTON

(Continued from Page 9.)

takes, you will recall that a North Carolina Senator, and then and now an honored merber of your body, became the author of a bill authorizing an editor to make reparation for an honest mistake by printing a retraxit in conspicuous type, thereby relieving the paper from more than nominal damages. It is needless for me to call the name of the accomplished editor of the Pittsboro Record—Soldier, Statesman and Christian, Henry A. London! This bill partially failed of its purpose because our court declared that every man has a property right in his character, and if an editor maliciously assails one's character, this property right cannot be taken away for it is protected by the constitution itself. But the court further held that no man had a property right in vindictive damages, and in the circumstances above recited, vindictive damages, some times called "smart money" because it makes one smart in his purse, could not be recovered. Of course, the publication of a correction has also its effect on the jury in reducing damages.

Thus somewhat largely have I touched upon these questions to remind you that an editor holds so high a place in the economy of our Republic that he is almost a public official, and is almost endowed with public station. No cause can get a complete hearing before the people unless the press champions it. No man may become President of the United States unless the cartoonists and editors approve. Woe betide that political party whose principles are so unsatisfactory that the press are a unit against it.

But, Gentlemen of the Fourth Estate, if your place is high, your influence limitless, how should you demean yourself? To whom much is given, from him much shall be required. It should by no means be your object so to act as barely to escape the court house. It should be your privilege to champion the cause of the weak and of the defenseless, and to abstain from attacking the character of persons in private station. Nor do you wish to preach the gospel of discontent or sow the seeds of discord and anarchy. You do not wish to publish falsehood, even about your political opponents and enemies. I waive the wrong of the thing, the harm to society, and I place it on the lower basis of expediency and wisdom. Here is a case on trial in court. You have decided views as to its merits. It involves some principle of government. Perhaps it is a great tax matter or some matter involving public service corporations. The court decides different from what you think they should. You denounce their decision and impute to them wrong motives. Now you are justified in so doing only after you have stated all the facts correctly and given the entire opinion of the court and caused the same to be thoroughly investigated by a person competent to speak, and when, under these circumstances you finally conclude "to take the coat off" the judge, you need not be sparing of your criticism. Nothing is ever decided until it is decided right. But the press, as above intimated, when criticising the departments of government, whether judicial, legislative or executive, should always speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Over-zeal on the part of an editor often brings to pass exactly the opposite of what he wishes. For example, in an experience of a quarter of a century at the bar, I can count case after case which has been removed from one county to another because of the violence of the local press in denouncing the unpopular side. After a season, court convenes. The attorney in the case, having collected the local clippings, presents them to the court in the shape of an affidavit, asking a removal of the case because justice cannot be had in that county, and a just judge declares that the case must be removed because it is manifest that a fair trial cannot be had, and so the editor often times wings the dart which pierces his own breast. Permit me to suggest that the best way to deal with a case which has not yet been tried in court is simply to publish all the news without abuse or condemnation. Let the facts speak for themselves, and give every fact in the case, omitting none. When this is done, just and correct conclusions will be arrived at through the courts by fair minded juries.

A word in parting. There has been much growth in North Carolina in the past decade. Roads are better. Schools more efficient. Farming more intelligent and profitable. Factories more numerous and diversified. Less of bitterness, and we are a more cheerful people. But the greatest forward movement, I venture to remark, has taken place in the country newspaper. Inspect its columns of today and see how practical it has become. Its teachings are suggestive and vital. Things near to hand engage its attention—better school houses, the corn growing club for boys, the school farm, the neighborhod debate, the new macadam road, improved seed and stock, the greatest yield of corn and cotton per acre, civic righteousness—these things are now to the front and politics well in the background. Let us welcome the change. Let us love the Old North State and uphold her heritage and her honor.

"A blessing through the ages thus,
Shields all thy roofs and towers;
God with the fathers, so with us,
Thou darling land of ours."


### A Woman's Great Idea

is how to make herself attractive. But, without health, it is hard for her to be lovely in face, form or temper. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and Kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a godsend to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion, good health. Try them. 50c. at Robert R. Bellamy's.

Large shipment Neopolitans, Panamas, Tuscans and Chip hats of $3.00 and $4.00 value just received. Selling for 98c at Gaylord's. **

Read Star Business Locals.


# HOW PRESS MAY HELP
## GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page Nine.)

ing that the men who represent us in the General Assembly be men who favor building good roads, who are not afraid to champion measures looking toward the expenditure of public money for this purpose. A good roads Legislature would bring a good roads era to North Carolina at once. What would otherwise happen only after the lapse of a wearisome time would occur now. The State aid idea is being put into practice in every good roads State. It is no longer an experiment. New Jersey and New York have for years demonstrated that it is the solution of the question. And the press should not only demand that candidates for local and State offices favor good roads but they should labor to secure good roads congressmen, for there is no doubt in my mind that the National government ought and sometime will begin to take interest in the construction of good roads and will aid the States in the work. I do not believe that the people will always stand for the expenditure of hundreds of millions each year for the army, navy and waterways improvements, public buildings and the like, and only $75,000 a year to maintain an office of good roads that can only advise and suggest and in a limited way assist and encourage the people of the United States in such a supremely important work as good roads building.

If you will pardon a personal reference, I will recount how the Lexington Dispatch did excellent work for the good roads movement in its territory, and incidentally made money and extended its circulation and increased its influence, by operating two special trains from Davidson, Davie and Yadkin counties to Charlotte, for the purpose of showing more than two hundred farmers these magnificent highways which radiate from the Queen City into all parts of the county of Mecklenburg. Those who went were selected by subscribers of the paper who expressed a choice of candidates when they paid subscriptions. Few of these farmers had ever traveled on a modern macadam road; some had never so much as seen such roads as are in Mecklenburg; I believe there was one or perhaps two who had never been on a train in their lives; and all were men, who, as most farmers do, live the majority of their years close at home, bound down to their unceasing round of farm work. The majority of them didn't favor the expenditure of money for roads on the plea of poverty. Those men were taken out over the roads of the county, shown the bridges and the road forces at work, methods were explained, lessons from experience told, the expense set forth, how land values had doubled, trebled and quadrupled, the advantage of being able to rush produce to market in any weather when the prices were high, how prices for produce had steadily risen, and what wonderful improvement had been made in churches and schools and farming as a result of good roads; and those visiting farmers went back to their homes ladened with good roads argument and enthusiasm, became missionaries among their neighbors, and in the case of Lexington township, there is no doubt that the influence of the Davidson farmers who made the trip went far toward the success of the election in which $100,000 of good roads bonds were voted. Other weekly papers can do this same sort of thing, and they are also building for themselves and reaping good returns on the investment of money and energy.

The farmers appreciate this kind of enterprise and I have yet to see a newspaper fail that labored for the people. You may undertake a movement that is prompted by selfishness, by a desire to extend your circulation and make you money, and yet if you are at the same time doing something for the uplift of your county, you are doing much more than laboring for yourself, and the results will justify anything you may do. If you wage a strenuous campaign for good roads in your county you are working for yourself. The man who does good in this world is sure to be rewarded. I know of a certain gentleman who began life with a contract written out with God Almighty as party of the second part, in which it was agreed that if the efforts of the party of the first part prospered, he would help the poor and do all he could for the material betterment of the people about him. That man today is rich. He has kept his word and his contract, he has done inestimable good in the world, he has carried new ideas and education to many, alleviating human suffering and squalor, beautified barren places and has done a thousand and one things from distributing free flower seed to exploiting a country where victims of the great white plague may find hope, and yet he has made money for himself, and has what is more than wealth—the satisfaction of knowing that he did what he could to make this world better than he found it. The labors of the press are largely performed with this same spirit. Countless acts are done by the newspaper man, for which he neither gets nor expects to get anything whatever, not even thanks, but he finds pleasure in the work.

This good roads question is outranked in importance by no other question. In it is bound up the happiness and progress and prosperity of the country. The press can lay its hands on nothing that will redound more to the welfare of the people than the cause of good roads, and it must answer to the fullest degree the call that duty makes. With good roads, North Carolina will be immeasurably bigger and better and greater, and all other improvements will be added to this improvement. The South with good roads will be a greater South, and the seers tell us that through a Greater South, will come the Greater Nation.


### A Dreadful Wound

from a knife, gun, tin can, rusty nail, fireworks, or of any other nature, demands prompt treatment with Bucklen's Arnica Salve to prevent blood poison or gangrene. It's the quickest, surest healer for all such wounds as also for Burns, Boils, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Chapped Hands, Corns or Piles. 25c. at Robert R. Bellamy's.


# HISTORIANS ANNUAL REPORT

Delivered to North Carolina Press Association by Mr. Archibald Johnson, of Charity and Children, Wednesday Afternoon.

One of the most interesting papers read before the North Carolina Press Association on Wednesday afternoon was that of Mr. Archibald Johnson, editor of Charity and Children, who reviewed the doings of the State press during the past year in most attractive style in his usual elegant and choice diction. The report is as follows:

The tallest man among us has retired from the field. His flashing sword is too heavy for any other hand. He performed a service in North Carolina journalism, the value of which we did not know until we lost him. The pages of the Charlotte Observer, still bright and strong, have lost the radiant glow of other years. Joseph Pearson Caldwell was the greatest editor that our State has produced. He attended the Press Association at Hendersonville, and we hoped that he would again buckle on the armor, but Providence willed it otherwise. He was stricken shortly after that delightful meeting, and they tell us there is no hope that ever again we shall hear his clarion call. This is the most important and the saddest event that has transpired within the year.

Perhaps not more changes than usual have come in our newspaper realm, but the historian whose duty it is to keep track of them is struck with their frequency and import. Many new papers have been established. Some of them may have already sweetly breathed out their lives, but so far as the writer knows they are all in health and accumulating the shekels.

The North Carolina Odd Fellow, representing that excellent order, is doing business in Goldsboro. Washington is the home of Week End Reading, a seven column story paper. "The Album of Song," otherwise known as "Everything" has renewed business at the old stand. Chadbourn is proud of the possession of the Columbus Industrial Advocate. The Graham Echo resounds among the hills of Alamance. Mr. J. W. Noell, after seven years of wandering in the wilderness, has returned to his first love. The Roxboro Courier is enlarged from a five quarto to a six quarto and improved under the management of the Noell brothers. The Christian Home, controlled by Rev. John T. Jenkins, and others, a monthly publication of Charlotte, is doing an ever increasing business. The Lexington Leader, a vigorous weekly, with Mr. Wade Phillips as president of the corporation, is dividing the field with the Dispatch. Mr. Howard Banks, late of the Charlotte News, is making the Hickory Democrat a worthy exponent of the life and times of that section. Mr. Banks has purchased the Democrat from Mr. W. C. Dowd. Mr. H. L. Story has greatly improved the Edenton Transcript, and has changed the name to the Albemarle Observer. The Smithfield Journal appeared in the early fall of '09. The new Beaufort paper is named the Lookout. Bladenboro boasts the Bladen County News. Southern Good Roads, a very handsome and attractive monthly, is a candidate for popular favor. It is under the control of Mr. H. B. Varner, which means that it will succeed. Mr. A. C. Johnson is editor of the Sun of Rowland, N. C. It is incorporated with $2,000 capital. The Durham Sun shines bright and clear. Recently it has been greatly strengthened financially and otherwise.

John R. Webster, a man of superior gifts, of generous impulse and of a high sense of honor has answered the summons from the far country. He was a man of profound convictions with the courage to defend them any and every where. Webster's Weekly was a reproduction of a manly and heroic nature. The paper continues in capable hands.

The Charlotte Chronicle is now a penny paper, but as it lowers the price it increases the value to the community.

The Rockingham News enlightens the town of Spray. Mr. J. C. Hardy has sold the Warrenton Record to Mr. Howard F. Jones, and acquired the Scotland Neck Commonwealth, so long and so ably conducted by Mr. E. E. Hilliard, who, on account of failing health, retired to his farm. Last Summer the Winston-Salem Journal purchased a $15,000 home for itself—a rare incident in newspaperdom. The Wadesboro papers, the Messenger and Intelligencer, and the Ansonian have become semi-weeklies. Three new papers are reported from Asheville. The New Testament Christian (Monthly), The Apostolic Evangel (semi-monthly), and The Orphanage and Rescue Work. The Greensboro Daily News, after a season of silence, is again preaching Republican doctrine with the same vigor as in other days. The Washington Daily News, in charge of Mr. J. L. Mayo, dates its birth August 5th, 1909. The Rockingham Post, following the example of the Progressive Farmer, has swallowed the Anglo-Saxon and is edited by Mr. Henry C. Dockery.

J. A. Thomas, lovingly called "Dolly" by the brethren, has been carried across by the silent boatman. For a great many years he edited the Franklin Times, and held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a royal spirit, honest, brave and true. The North Carolina Press Association had no member more loyal. He fell on sleep August 24th, 1909.

The Oriental News, taking its name from the town, began to be last fall. We hope it is still. Mr. Robert L. Gray, educated in the News and Observer training school, later the brilliant editor of the Wilmington Star, has gone to Richmond to take the chief place on the Virginian. The Hamlet Messenger appeared on the scene last October.

Mr. G. B. Ford succeeds Mr. Geo. B. Craven as editor of the Selma News. The News and Observer began last fall the publication of the North Carolina Review, a literary and historic supplement to the Sunday paper, the first of each month. It is a praiseworthy undertaking and worthy of wide circulation.

The Franklin Times celebrated its fortieth birthday Feb. 18th.

Orrum makes a Weekly Record of its doings. Mr. Broadus De Priest is in charge of the Highlander of Shelby, N. C. Mr. W. I. Underwood has become editor and owner of the Greensboro Patriot, an old and honorable newspaper. Mr. J. A. Parham has purchased the printing plant so long conducted by Mr. John A. Oates of Fayetteville, and is making a strong paper of the Index. Dr. J. M. Templeton and Mr. N. C. Hines are running a paper at Cary they call the Wake County News.

On Feb. 15th the plant of the P. D. Gold Publishing Company, of Wilson, was destroyed by fire. The Wilson Times and Zion's Landmark were published from the office. The insurance was small, but with characteristi tci energy, brother Gold has re-established his business in better shape than ever. The net loss was reported to be about $10,000.

Another of the veterans, Mr. W. A. Curtis, for twenty-five years editor of the Franklin Press, has passed to the great unknown. His death occurred March 1st.

Mr. Jno. B. Sherrill, who is slightly acquainted with the members of the Press Association, has purchased the other Concord papers and is now the John D. Rockefeller in the newspaper field of that section. Mr. J. F. Hurley, so well and favorably known in this body, has retired from newspaper work in the hope of restoring his health, and his brethren all wish for him the blessing he seeks.

Editor J. Z. Green has disposed of his interest in Our Home, of Marshville, to devote his attention to the Carolina Union Farmer, which he has moved to Charlotte. Mr. Isaac S. London has purchased a home for his Siler City Grit. A new sixteen-page monthly is reported from Rocky Mount called the Edanowino-Causa Standard. If it survives that name no other disaster can destroy it.

The Carrier and Patron, of Atlanta, Ga., has been removed to Winston-Salem and the name changed to "The Carrier Messenger." Its guaranteed circulation is 22,000. The Charlotte News has established a Sunday morning edition. Mr. Harry P. Deaton, after sojourning in Concord for a season has returned to his first love, The Enterprise at Mooresville. A linotype in the office of The Hendersonville Hustler is reported. On July 1st that progressive paper will transform itself into a daily. The Scottish Chief has been increased from four to eight pages and bears evidence of prosperity. The Davidsonian in the hands of Messrs. Turner and Parham has begun business in Thomasville. Mr. R. M. Phillips has attached himself to The Greensboro News, and is furnishing bright paragraphs for the editorial column of that paper. Messrs. Caine and Jones have bought the interest of Mr. Westlake in The Asheville Citizen. Farmville has a new paper called the Enterprise. The Greenville Reflector has been incorporated. Mr. Geo. B. Crater has been added to the staff of The Asheville Gazette-News. The Journal under Mr. W. M. Shaw's control is the Clarkton paper.

Mr. Edward L. Conn, another News and Observer graudate, has accepted a position on the Baltimore Sun. Rev. Thos. N. Ivey, D. D., for years the vigorous editor of the Raleigh Christian Advocate, and one of the brightest members of this body, has received distinct promotion in being offered the editorship of the Nashville Christian Advocate. His leaving the State is cause for general regret.

The above record which is the result of fragmentary effort to note the procession as it passed, is imperfect and, it may be, inaccurate, but a historian who is true to his call must be a man of leisure and not a busy body who has not a moment either to meditate or to verify. The writer is well aware that his work has been indifferently done, but he has done the best he could under the circumstances and an angel could do no more.

It is a pleasure to record the measure of prosperity that our newspapers are enjoying, and the spirit of independent thinking that is more and more evident. This does not mean that our editors are less loyal, but that they are more free.


Foley's Kidney Remedy may be given to children with admirable results. It does away with bed wetting, and is also recommended for use after measles and scarlet fever.—Robert R. Bellamy.

# SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

## By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

De Forest, Wis.—"After an operation four years ago I had pains downward in both sides, backache, and a weakness. The doctor wanted me to have another operation. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am entirely cured of my troubles."—Mrs. AUGUSTE VESPERMANN, De Forest, Wisconsin.

**Another Operation Avoided.**

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. LILY PEYROUX, 1111 Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

**If you want special advice about your case write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.**

## Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a sallow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION and with a record of *40 years of cures*. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.

# Always Results

## Come from Reading or Using the Business Local Columns.

# A. D. Brown

## Linen Department.

Irish and Scotch Satin Table Damask, Dinner Napkins, Pure Linen Huckaback Towels, Turkish Bath Towels, Silence Cloth, Plain and Hemstitched Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

## Wash Dress Goods.

Flaxons, Ginghams and Percales, Linens, Ramie and Congo Cloth, Crashe, Cotton Foulard and Gallitia.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department—Tailored Suits, Wash Suits, Separate Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Dressing Sacques and kimonas, Tailored and Lingure Shirt Waists.

Agents for Black Cat Hosiery, American Lady Corsets and Butterick Patterns.

Out of town orders will receive prompt attention.

# A. D. Brown

# T-I-Z

## THAT'S ALL.

It's for the feet and it is good. 25c.

## St. John's Sunday School Gets the Piano.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. John's Sunday School | 32,539 |
| Mrs. Williams | 21,346 |
| Miss Bornemann | 19,762 |

Rubberset Tooth Brushes and Lather Brushes. The most complete line ever sent out from the factory. Specially selected for us, from 10 cents to $3.00 each—see display in our window.

## J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO.

FRONT AND GRACE STREETS.

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# There are Oils and Oils

There is our Water White Oil, which is the best kerosene made, and there are inferior grades which smoke and smell and give a poor light, but retail for the same money. Make your dealer furnish you

## Water White 150° Fire Test Oil

and your oil troubles will cease.

# Cape Fear Oil Co.

'PHONE 873.


## Spring and Summer Changes of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective June 5th, 1910.

On the above date the Southern Railway will put in operation their Elegant Summer service of Sleepers and Parlor Cars from all important points. Jacksonville, Atlanta, Macon, New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, Columbia, Charleston, Norfolk, Raleigh, etc., to

Western North Carolina Resorts, "The Land of the Sky."

and all other Summer Resorts. Cheap round trip rates effective May 15th, to September 30th, final return limit October 31st, 1910.

For further information regarding rates, schedules, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to your nearest agent or the undersigned.

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H. F. CARY,
General Passenger Agent,
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## Atlantic Coast Line

Very Low

## EXCURSION

Rates to the

## EAST

From Wilmington

| | |
|---|---|
| To Washington | $16.00 |
| To Baltimore | $18.00 |
| To New York | $26.00 |
| To Philadelphia | $22.80 |

Final Return Limit
OCTOBER 31, 1910.
Liberal Stop-Overs.

W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
Phone 160.

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### NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

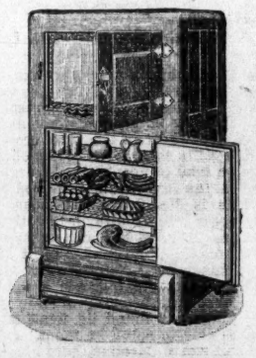
Under and by virtue of a decree in the Superior Court of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein the City of Wilmington is plaintiff and Harding Johnson, Alice Johnson, Harding Johnson, Jr., Alice Johnson, Jr., Elizabeth Johnson, Mildred Johnson, and Wm. L. Smith, administrator, are defendants, the undersigned commissioner will expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in New Hanover County, on the 25th day of June, 1910, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, to the highest bidder, the following piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Chesnut street 90 feet east of the northeastern intersection of Third and Chesnut streets; runs thence east along the said northern line of Chesnut street 75 feet to an alley; thence north and parallel with Third street 174 feet to a brick wall; thence west and parallel with Chesnut street 75 feet to the Munger London line; thence south along the said London line 174 feet to the beginning.

This the 26th day of May, 1910.

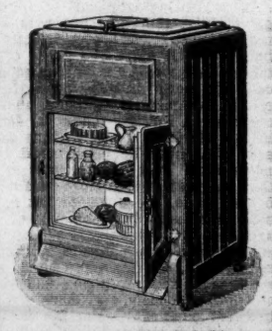
W. P. MANGUM TURNER,
Commissioner.

ma 26 oaw 4w thu


## White Mountain REFRIGERATORS



are strong, durable and sanitary. Having a removable ice chamber with duplex grate and removable waste pipe makes it easier to keep clean than any refrigerator made.



Several styles to select from.

## J. W. MURCHISON & CO.

Hardware.

## HUGH MacRAE & CO.

BANKERS.

Miscellaneous Southern Securities
Cotton Mill Stocks

WILMINGTON, N. C.
New York City, 148 Broadway.

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CHAPMAN MANOR AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE:

Both houses built of stone; highest point on the Western Maryland Railroad; two hours from Baltimore; open all the year. Address John W. Welch, as above, or at the "Newell" 9 B St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Newly furnished; superior table, comfortable and homelike; under same management.

# TITLES AND LAND OWNERSHIP

**Address by Editor Clarence H. Poe, of the Progressive Farmer and Gazette Before North Carolina Press Association.**

"The Torrens System and Immigration" was the subject of an intensely practical and interesting address yesterday afternoon before the State Press Association by Editor Clarence H. Poe, of the Progressive Farmer and Gazette, of Raleigh and Starkville, Miss. Mr. Poe said in part:

"For the fact that I am on your programme again you must blame President Atkinson. He first asked me to prepare a paper on any subject I should choose. I declined inasmuch as I was on the programme last year, and I thought that ended the matter, but later he insisted that I must present a brief explanation of the Torrens System of registering land titles, a subject I wished to get before our editors, and I yielded with the provision that I should also say a word about another great forward movement which the Torrens System would help along—immigration.

"It would not be proper for me to take up your time this morning with any detailed and technical explanation of the Torrens System. Every editor in the State should send fifteen cents to Hon. Eugene C. Massie, Richmond, Va., and get his exhaustive treatise on the whole subject. My purpose is simply to bring the matter to your attention with the belief that it will awaken your interest and cause you to study the subject for yourselves.

"As it is now, every time a piece of real estate is transferred, some lawyer must examine into the legality of the title. Old records—running back sometimes for hundreds of years—must be searched at great labor and expense; and the next time the property is sold, and the next, and the next, the same work must be done over again, the Sisyphus stone in each case rolled up hill only to roll straightway down again, and each case means new delay, expense, and fees.

CLARENCE H. POE.

Editor Progressive Farmer and Gazette, Raleigh, N. C.

Now the Torrens System proposes that instead of this perennial investigation of the same thing, this perpetual marching backward and forward over the same ground with no purpose save that of supporting lawyers who might better serve their fellows in some other way—instead of all this, I say, the Torrens System proposes that the State shall examine the title once for all, guarantee it and register it—and henceforward it may be transferred as easily as a share of stock in a corporation or a bond issued by a State or municipality. The original cost of getting a Torrens deed will be little, if any, more than the present cost of one investigation of title, and with the Torrens deed once secured, land titles may be transferred at from one-fourth to one-tenth the present expense and with immeasurably less worry and uncertainty.

At present, moreover, a deed is only a registered certificate of claim; the State does not guarantee your right to the property described, and even after the lawyers have pronounced the title sound, you cannot be absolutely sure. A deed under the Torrens System, on the other hand, is an absolute guarantee from the State of your right to the property mentioned.

A lawyer said to me the other day that he knew pieces of property several times transferred on which at least one-fourth the total value had been spent for investigating the titles—and the next time the property is sold, the same ground will have to be gone over again. Under the Torrens System, at a fraction of this cost, the owner would have a guaranteed title requiring no further investigation and his property as easily negotiable as a United States registered bond.

Easily negotiable, I say—and right here is one single advantage of the Torrens System that ought to insure its adoption even if it had no other attractions. As things are now, land—which should be the finest of all securities—by reason of the uncertainty of titles and the cost of making inquiries, is in no such favor with the banker and money-lender as its value justifies; the farmer, in other words, is at a great disadvantage in borrowing money as compared with the city business man; and all improvement in rural districts is hampered as a result. But with the Torrens System, not even a registered Government bond would be as attractive to the bank as land would be, because the Torrens deed would be as much guaranteed by the government as the bond itself, while Nature, having made land far more indestructible than governments, would better guarantee the safety of the deed. And this would not only make it easier for the land-owner to borrow money, increase his farming equipment and make improvements, but it would also certainly increase the market value of all farm property.

Nor is the Torrens System in any sense an experiment. The English, from whom we inherit our legal system, use the Torrens plan not only at home in Great Britain but in numerous colonies, while it has been especially successful in Massachusetts and other progressive sections of our country. The last General Assembly of North Carolina appointed a commission to investigate the plan and make a report on it to our next Legislature, and it is to be hoped that North Carolina will then make definite provision for giving her citizens the advantages of this important reform. The Farmers' Union has officially endorsed the Torrens System, the real estate men are also committed to it, and the main opposition to it must come from lawyers of the scrubbier sort who cry out with Demetrius, the silversmith, "Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth!" realizing they could not make a living if they had to depend upon the necessary and useful lines in which a lawyer should work.

But the main reason why I favor the Torrens System, my brethren of the press, I have not yet stated.

It is because North Carolina needs and must have a larger proportion of white people. The whole South is still too sparsely settled. Our eleven Southern States, excluding Texas, support only 16,000,000 people of both races, and only 10,000,000 white people. And it must be remembered that up to a certain point which we shall not reach for centuries yet, and other things being equal, prosperity depends upon density of population. If you owned the continent of North America but lived on it alone, or if a hundred or a thousand men owned the continent and lived on it alone, it would be worth practically nothing to them. Population makes wealth provided only that it is normally intelligent and efficient.

Of course we do not want the lower class European immigration, if we can get immigration from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Sweden, etc.—the countries whose blood has gone to make up our vigorous American stock—it would be of great help to us. We are all of us such immigrants ourselves or descendants of such immigrants. From some countries of Southern and Eastern Europe, however, immigration is of a decidedly lower order and objectionable because of a low standard of intelligence and efficiency.

On the very same principle immigration of a normal or high standard of intelligence and efficiency is desirable. Such immigration can be had and ought to be had—in some measure perhaps from our English, Scotch, Dutch and Irish kinsfolk across the sea—but chiefly from our Northern and Western States. For years now hundreds of thousands of the most enterprising and progressive farmers in the Middle West have been going into Canada with its long hard winters and bitter climate, not only giving up American citizenship, but actually paying two to three times as much for land in that inhospitable region as land of the same fertility commands in the South. We ought to have brought these men to the South. They know our institutions, our language, they are industrious, thrifty, wide-awake, and many of them are of Southern ancestry who should naturally come back home. Let's bring them back.

If there were no other reason for advocating this immigration from the North and West, I should favor it as our surest deliverance from our race problem. The proportion of negroes to whites is too large in every Southern State, and my hope is that ultimately the tides of migration and immigration will equalize population until the proportion of negroes in no State will exceed 20 per cent. We must train the negroes—the more ignorant he is the greater the burden on the South—but at best the process will be slow, and at present it would probably not be too much to say that in considering our whole population, including our great constructive leaders and captains of industry, the average negro in North Carolina in economic worth and efficiency is only half as useful as the average white man. In other words, in rating general average of efficiency we should put the white man at 100 and the negro at 50, so that a county half white and half negro would have an average efficiency of 75, or a handicap of 25 per cent, as compared with a county with an exclusive white population of a normal degree of efficiency.

Whether or not the difference as such as I have indicated, certain it it that the larger the proportion of whites, the higher the average of efficiency, the more prosperous will be our every industry, and the better it will be for every indivdual citizen, including the negroes themselves.

There are just two great ways to build up North Carolina. First and of paramount importance is the way which Gov. Aycock emphasized unceasingly in his administration—the education of all our people; and I should only supplement this by putting more earnest emphasis upon practical education, education that trains for efficiency, not education suited to the great urban centers of Europe and the North, but education suited to the needs of a great, awakening agricultural commonwealth such as ours is and must be.

And second only to education which Gov. Aycock emphasized, is immigration which Gov. Gleen set out to further, but to which the State did not respond because it was not made clear that the immigration was to be of the right sort.

Now let us start right—not only by seeking immigrants from Southern Europe but by advertising our resources to the thrifty, enterprising and progressive farmers of the North and West—men of our own stock who now only need an invitation to make them come. Emerson was right when he said that "every man who comes into a city with any purchasable talent or skill in him gives to every man's labor in the city a new worth," and if an ignorant negro slave in the old days was worth $1,000, certainly we may assume that a thirfty and intelligent white Westerner, bringing not only himself, but in most cases substantial accumulations as well, should be worth many times as much as an asset to the State.

The last census year North Carolina had only 1,200,000 white people. It should have 4,000,000. Consider for a moment how much more influential our papers would be, how much more important every institution in the State would be, how much more varied would be our industries, how much better would be our schools and roads and railroads, how much more attractive would be country life in our thickly settled communities and how much easier it would be to get telephones and water works and trolley lines and local libraries and all the advantages of twentieth century life!

Let us take as our watchwords "Education and Immigration—Both of the Right Sort."

For 70 years now North Carolinians have been going West to build up the new States of that great empire. Now let us welcome back their children and neighbors to help us build here a great, prosperous and populous commonwealth, where the masses of the people trained to as high standards of efficiency as anywhere in the world, shall develop a symmetrical and well-rounded civilization; a splendid and forceful democracy of trained, intelligent and thrifty home-owners from among whom shall come not only a Jefferson and a Marshall, not only a James J. Hill and a Thomas A. Edison and a Seaman A. Knapp, not only men whom all the nation shall know as leaders in industry and in public affairs, but poets and seers, sculptors and artists—if not a Titian at least a Reynolds or a Millet, if not a Michael Angelo at least a St. Gaudens or a Ward, if not a Shakespeare at least a Browning or a Tennyson, if not a Savonerola, at least some great religious leader who shall put the church into vital relation to modern thought and give it a new baptism of spiritual power—all these until the State's long and tragic years of war and struggle and rebuilding shall find their fruitage at last in an outburst of achievement such as our fathers yearned for and it is now our high privilege to help bring about.

PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

New York, June 4.—John Ennis, an old time pedestrian and all round athlete, started from city hall, New York City, at 9 o'clock on May 23rd to walk across the continent in an effort to beat Edward Payson Weston's recent record. Ennis is 68 years old. He lives in Coney Island. In 1898 he defeated Weston and O'Leary by walking 110 miles in 22 hours and 10 minutes. The photograph shows Ennis and his friend Joseph Queck-Berner shaking hands in front of city hall at the time the walk began. Queck-Berner started to walk the first 200 or 300 miles with Ennis. From left to right, John Ennis and Joseph Queck Berner.

**Scared Into Sound Health.**

Mr. B. F. Kelly, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be troubled with my kidneys and bladder, which grew worse until I became alarmed at my condition. I suffered also with dull heavy headaches and the action of my bladder was annoying and painful. I read of Foley's Kidney Pills and after taking them a few weeks the headaches left me, the action of my bladder was again normal, and I was free of all distress." Robt. R. Bellamy.


# Saved Wife's Life

## Husband's Praise

"My wife," writes D. W. Bates, of Caldwell, O., "thinks that CARDUI is wonderful and that she owes her life to it. She has suffered for some time with female complaint, and would be troubled for weeks. After taking a few bottles of CARDUI she was relieved and now can do her housework right along without suffering any pain. CARDUI did so much for my wife, we think it is the greatest medicine on earth for women."

Every woman knows the symptoms of female trouble, how the whole system is affected—the suffering and misery of it. To obtain relief we urge you to take CARDUI, the specific, tonic medicine for such ills. For more than half a century, CARDUI has been successfully relieving suffering women—thousands of them. Letters from these women tell of the great relief CARDUI gave. Doesn't it seem reasonable to believe that it will help you too?

CARDUI is purely vegetable and non-intoxicating. It acts gently but surely on the delicate female constitution, relieving pain and restoring health. Cardui is easy to take and has no bad after-effects. Try it today. It will help you. For sale at all druggists.

# Take CARDUI

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# TO-NIGHT at LUMINA

# JAPANESE DANCE

## Complimentary to North Carolina Press Association


# THE EDITOR AS AN EDUCATOR

**Abstract of Address Delivered Before State Press Association Last Night by Dr. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College.**

The North Carolina Press Association at last evening's session heard a most interesting address by the scholarly Dr. Henry Louis Smith, the distinguished president of Davidson College, who had for his subject "The Editor as an Educator." Dr. Smith spoke in part as follows:

Two reasons explain my appearance before the State Press Association this evening, one the congeniality of my theme, the other the fact that I have never yet broken an engagement and am now too old to learn new tricks.

But for this two-fold chain I would surely have sent my regrets, and even now I wonder at my own presumption in addressing such an audience, when for three weeks an acute inflammation of the eyes has forbidden me to read, write or cipher, and I have only been able during the last two days to write down a brief abstract of my weighty theme, a mere sailing chart of the route I hope to follow.

Although engaged in what the world calls education, viz., the restricted and specific intellectual training of the young, none realize more fully than I that The Press is the chief educator of the world today. It has been conspicuously true in my own life. Current history is to me at once a fascination and an inspiration. But for the newspaper and the magazine my life bed of its outlook, its richness, its hopefulness, and its vision of the future.

What is Education?

Even in school or college, text-book and laboratory form but one among many educating influences. We are the product of our experiences—molded by our environment—educated continuously from the cradle to the grave.

The Place held by the Editor among these educating influences.

The school teacher influences tens, the editor thousands, the teacher the young and uninfluential, the editor all who are doing the world's work and molding the world's future; our curriculum covers four years, his the whole life; we teach five days in the week, nine months in the year, he every day and every month with no intermission; our students are often forced to their tasks of learning, his always voluntary students, eager and interested; our subjects are often dead languages, cold facts, dry formulae, abstract science, the editor deals with those truths, events, experiences, and hopes which even as he speaks are thrilling the heart of his audience; we teach a limited circle of arts and sciences, he sweeps the whole gamut of human nature and traverses all human experiences, all human thought, all human hope or fear or aspiration.

Let no one suppose there can be such a thing as colorless news or the impartial reporting of daily occurrances. Every human experience is infinitely complex, with an infinite setting and back ground. No report can give it all. It is necessarily a case of selective transmission, like red and green glass which receive the same white light but suppress and transmit different elements of it. So even the news columns are steadily teaching and molding every reader.

**The Editor's Function.**

It is his lofty function, (1) To make the otherwise isolated individual a world citizen, to put seven-league boots on his feet, a microscope at one of his eyes, a telescope at the other, and bring him into close touch with every human interest in every clime. (2) It is his glorious privilege to lift at once ten thousand lives above the petty cares and petty experiences and local interests and give them breadth and freedom, outlook and vision, richness and inspiration. (3) It is his mighty task to interpret the world to its inhabitants—to show the individual the State, the Nation, what place each holds in the marvelous panorama of human development, to enable the patriot, the prophet, the philanthropist, the statesman to read the signs of the times, and labor together without friction or lost energy for the upbuilding of the race.

**The Editor and the 20th Century.**

The 20th is the century of the Teacher, which means the century of the Editor.

The great movements of the age are building his throne—increasing toleration in religious thought, widely diffused education, easy transportation, efficient mail service reaching to all lands, peace and brotherhood at home and abroad, deep and wide-spread interest in social and political problems—these are making our new century more and more the Age of the Newspaper and Magazine.

A poverty-stricken people have no time to read, an oppressed people have no interest in current affairs, an illiterate population is dead to the editor's influence, the thunder of war drowns his voice.

The 15th was the century of the Explorer, the 16th of the Reformer, the 17th and 18th of the Soldier, the 19th of the Inventor, the 20th is to be pre-eminently the Age of the Teacher.

The morning sun that calls you and me to our daily tasks is shining every day on a better world.

To live and work in the 20th century is a privilege, to breathe its air is an inspiration, to watch the marvelous panorama of its swift development in every land is an intoxication, to sit on the editor's tripod and wield the editor's power in the transition period is to shape the eternal future on the clanging anvil of the present.

1. It is pre-eminently a Plastic Age—the age of the teacher's opportunity, when the hard crust of inherited prejudice is fused, when old chains are broken, old anchors weighed, old barriers burned away, when old creeds, formulas, attitudes and habits of of thought are cast into the melting pot, to be shaped into new forms by the teacher of a new age.

2. It is an age of the subsidence of War, the dominance of Thought. The deification of the material is passing. We are beginning to appreciate the intangible and the invisible. Ideas are taking the place of gunpowder. Questions of policy are settled more and more by arguments instead of cannon balls.

3. The Hero-worship of the world is changing its base. Never again in the world's history will human greatness be measured by human slaughter. Moral leadership is coming to its own—the heroes of the 20th century are those who call the people to a higher civic righteousness, to purer domestic and commercial life, to sweeter human brotherhood.

4. It is the age of mighty movements, momentous problems, great enterprises, thrilling achievements. To be an editor is to share in all the struggle, the movement, the thrill of the age. We are beginning to wage war upon the mightiest enemies of the human race—constructive statesmanship against poverty and human misery, engineering skill against Nature's mountain barriers, scientific research against disease, evangelistic fervor against the hoary religious systems of the heathen world.

It is the privilege of the editor as a teacher to be in the thick of the fight, to rise to leadership, to forward every good cause, to combat every enemy to human progress, forming, directing and voicing the public opinion, he wields the mightiest agency of modern civilization and with every passing decade becomes more and more The Teacher of the Twentieth Century.

## THE GROWTH OF RELIGION.

**Census Bureau Says It is Faster Than Population in Cities.**

Washington, D. C., June 4.—Much greater than the rate of increase in the population of the principal cities between 1900 and 1906 was their gain in the number of religious organizations and communicants or members, according to part I of the special United States Census report on the Census of Religious Bodies for 1906, now in press. It is stated that, for the area outside these cities, the rate of increase in the number of organizations was approximately the same as the rate of increase in population and in the number of communicants or members it was considerably greater.

In the general tables and the textual discussion in the report the 160 principal cities, those having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1906, were divided into four classes, according to population; 11 cities of the first class, having over 300,000 population; 27 cities of the second class, having from 100,000 to 300,000 inhabitants; 40 cities of the third class, from 50,000 to 100,000 population; and 82 cities of the fourth class, having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

The report declares that, among the different classes of cities, the first class showed the most notable increase, more than doubling the number of organizations and communicants; the third and fourth classes followed closely; while the second had a much lower rate. Outside the principal cities the rate of increase was even less.

The number of communicants or members in each 1,000 of population in 1906 was, for the principal cities, 469; for the whole country, 391, and for the sections outside of the principal cities, 363. The ratio of communicants to population was considerably greater for the principal cities than for the country as a while. Comparing the different classes of cities it appears that the ratio for cities of the first and second clases were considerably smaller than for the other two classes. As compared with 1890 the report shows a gain of 90 communicants in each 1,000 of population for the principal cities, and of 51 outside of them. Among the different class of cities, the largest gain, 106 communicants per 1,000 population, was found in the cities of the third class. The smallest gain was in those of the first class and the next smallest in the second class.

It is affirmed by the report that the high ratios of communicants or members to population shown for the principal cities, as compared with the area outside those cities, are due chiefly to the greater strength of the Roman Catholic Church in the cities; and the greater proportionate increase in communicants or members between 1890 and 1906 shown for these cities is said also to be largely due to the same cause. The report observes that the fact that in addition, during the 16-year interval, a considerable territory had been annexed to various cities, augments to a noticeable extent the rates of increase for the principal cities and diminishes the rates of increase for the area outside these cities. It is said that the latter fact does not materially affect the changes between 1890 and 1906 in the ratios of communicants or members to population.

There were 4,082,039, or 32 per cent more female than male members in continental United States in 1906, while in the principal cities the excess of female members was proportionately less, being 960,526, or 23.5 per cent. Comparing the different classes of cities, it appears that in those of the first class the excess of female over male members was only 18 per cent; in the second class, 28.9 per cent; in the third class, 25.8 per cent; in the fourth class, 31.1 per cent, and outside of these cities, 35.9 per cent. It is stated that the greater proportionate strength of males in the principal cities is largely due to the greater proportionate strength of the Roman Catholic Church in these cities.


**Wanted: 50 Men and Women.**

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co., the enterprising druggists, are advertising today for fifty men and women to take advantage of the half price offer they are making on Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia and get a fifty cent package at half price, 25 cents.

So positive are they of the remarkable power of this specific to cure these diseases, as well as sick headaches and liver troubles, that they agree to refund the money to any customer whom this medicine does not quickly relieve and cure.

With Dr. Howard's specific at hand, you can eat what you want and have no fear of ill consequences. It strengthens the stomach, gives perfect digestion, regulates the bowels, creates an appetite, and makes life worth the living.

This is an unusual opportunity to obtain 60 doses of the best medicine ever made for half its regular price, with the personal guarantee of a well known business firm to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

# NEWSPAPER AND COUNTRY LIFE

**Address Deliverd Yesterday by Associate Editor R. M. Phillips, of the Greensboro News, to Press Association.**

Addressing himself to the subject "The Newspaper and the Uplift of Country Life," the genial and popular R. M. Phillips, of the Greensboro Daily News, yesterday delivered to the North Carolina Press Association one of the most interesting addresses of the present session. Speaking familiarly to the brethren, Mr. Phillips said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since we are all newspaper men—mind you, I do not say journalists, but all of us are, in an indisputable sense, newspaper men—we might lay claim to many great things that have occurred to uplift country life. We are the absolute and exclusive agents of publicity, and our power, collectively—if not individually—is undisputed; and if we lay claim for everything in sight, what agency or power is there to rise up and dispute that claim? In a sense our power is a saviour of life unto life, or of death unto death. We can lift up or we can throw down. We can scribble a few hieroglyphics on a piece of "copy" paper, and when it passes through the hands of the linotypist and the make-up, the pressman starts the big machine and grinds out all sorts of things, including violets and roses, dynamite and cannon balls, derricks and millstones, truth and falsehood, religious creeds and political platforms, paint in all colors (in North Carolina mostly water colors) with a plentiful supply of whitewash always in reserve.

There is no field of effort, no avenue of research that we do not reach and investigate, that we do not master and explain. Haven't we already elevated appendicitis to a permanent and commanding pinnacle of fame in all the realms of fashion, until the humble denizen of the rural district can have it just as successfully as the rich city dweller? It does not require the eye of a prophet to see the exalted heights of popularity Hookworm and Pellagra are destined soon to occupy through our efforts and liberality. And, too, for the general welfare and protection of our readers, we have printed all that the scientists and astronomers didn't know about Halley's comet, its peculiar brilliance, and its thoughtfulness in switching its tail at the proper time to avoid wrecking the earth. One of our own North Carolina newspaper men, with a courage supported and sustained by a knowledge of the power of the press, has grabbed the Cabbage Snake by the nape of the neck, held him up to public gaze and made him a national character. Through our beneficent generosity the wild animals of the African jungles have lately been introduced, and so persistently and strenuously portrayed, that the children throughout North Carolina are about as familiar with them as they are with Chatham county rabbits.

We are here, ladies and gentlemen, (in the newspaper business I mean) for the purpose of uplifting things. To have influence and to be effective, means far more to us than the worldly ambition of acquiring a filthy bank account. And we are effective. I might cite many instances in support of this assertion, but I now recall one which happened a few days ago, that will be sufficient to sustain the point.

It was in a North Carolina community known to fame and Federal courts as Smithtown. One man said to another: "One of my cows is done and gone dry."

"You don't say?" said his neighbor. "What ails her?"

"Oh, one of them dod-gasted prohibition fellers come in my cow lot and drapped a copy of the Charlotte News, and the blamed old cow et it."

How is that for a newspaper's power and effectiveness?

If you will pardon me I will mention one other case. It is a matter of general knowledge that a mule swallowed a copy of the News and Observer, and died. The pressman had turned out a stick of dynamite in that case, for nothing else could kill a mule.

These instances show the effectiveness of the press on the lower order of country life. But the real subject I am asked to present takes us higher.

It is presumed that the term "country life" in this subject refers to the people who live in rural communities and are known as farmers; and that "uplift" means their mental and moral as well as material and physical welfare. Before the desired results can be achieved there must always be an awakening to the necessity for growth and development, and an aroused ambition, and an intelligence that enables one to see and recognize the day of opportunity.

For too long has man—the tiller of the soil—lived and moved by the dim light of that ancient Biblical command, spoken in the form of a curse when our disobedient foreparents were driven from the Garden of Eden: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." But times have changed—are still changing—and at no time since the dawn of civilization has there been so much to arouse ambition in the hearts of country dwellers, and to bring opportunity to their very doors, as at the present period in our history. Already much has been accomplishd in the uplift of country life. Our work as newspaper men, is legitimately and inseparably linked with the rural life of the country. Many of us were born on farm, and some of our pecuniary interests are still there. Perhaps the farms lost some fairly good field hands when we went away. You needn't smile at that, for a man who has the grit and energy to stick to a newspaper job and succeed, is not too lazy to do good work on the farm. It has been claimed that one great trouble about our rural civilization is that many of the best people have deserted it and moved to the towns. Some members of this company can apply that to themselves. Let us always send back echoes of good cheer and encouragement. Uplifting country life means the uplifting of town and city life. They are interdependent upon each other. The future depends upon how well and faithfully we nourish ambition, and how energetically we embrace our advantages and point the way to apportunity.

We have accomplished much in the past. The newspaper has won its place in the ranks of the march of progress. Its presence and influence are just as essential in the accomplishment of great public enterprises as banks, railroads, or any other agencies. The press had to get in its work before the money could be secured to build and endow colleges, and to build and support modern schools. We have been the primary teachers—the pioneers—in the movement for universal education; and when the students graduate from the colleges we furnish them a post-graduate course that runs for the remainder of their natural lives.

In a few years we have seen the old log school house in many sections—obscure and remote country districts—poorly lighted and worse ventilated, give place to neat, commodious and comfortable modern buildings. During last year a new school house was erected in North Carolina for every day in the year. An impossible accomplishment but for the agency of the press in upholding the hands of other brave and courageous leaders. A few short years ago it required true bravery to go into some of our rural communities and advocate a local school tax.

In many of the counties of this State the old rough trails—called roads—full of holes, rocks, roots and gulleys, are fast giving way to graded and macadamized good roads. In many other counties the desire to improve conditions in a similar manner is steadily growing. And in this work, the greatest in importance of all the industrial and progressive problems at present confronting our people, the press has an influential and a proud part.

Interest and pride are constantly increasing in better and more attractive and commodious country churches. Rural telephone lines are penetrating all sections of the State, and thus neighborhoods are brought into closer touch and more intimate relationship with each other. The people do not have that lonesome and far-away feeling. Rural free mail delivery routes have been established in nearly all sections, and letters and papers are delivered daily almost at the very doors of country homes, so that there is a higher degree of contentment on the farm.

As these routes are operated by reason of the number of pieces of mail handled, and if materially reduced would be discontinued, the newspapers would be worth the price if never read—care being exercised not to feed thm to the cows and mules. So that the farmer who desires to keep posted as to the happenings of the world, or to hold his rightful place as a business man, can keep up with the market quotations just about as easily as the man in the banking or brokerage office at the railroad station in touch with the telegraph, for the farmer can have the newspaper and the telephone. He can, if he be so inclined, watch the training of a prize fighter, study the capture of ring-tailed monkeys in Africa, or gaze on the ever-flowing and remarkable stream of advice that is perpetually going, out to other nations.

I might continue, indefinitely, to enumerate the many evidences of service the newspapers render in the uplift of country life; but I would be merely repeating that with which you are all familiar. Through our methods of publicity we are daily distributing information and object lessons that are incentives to the building of better homes and the cultivation of finer aesthetic tastes. These things contribute to a better opinion and a higher degree of respect for one's self. They are powerful educational forces, furnishing the opportunity which ambition seeks.

Of course it must not be supposed that the advantages that are coming to people in rural communities of the present day mean that they can live in ease and idleness, always inhaling the sweet fragrance of a rose garden and never enduring any of the hardships of toil. On the contrary, a day of greater and more intelligent effort has dawned. We are getting in the best work in the uplift of country life when we teach men to use their brains more, to depend less upon the exercise of main strength and awkwardness, and more on the smart application of horse and mule power in producing the crops; when men learn to lift themselves from among the clods and furrows to a seat on the sulky plow, the mowing machine and the hay rake; when they lift the stumps out of the fields so that farm machinery may be profitably used; when public opinion makes it just as dignified and proper for a sweet girl graduate to be on as intimate speaking terms with the cook stove as she is with the piano; when the country boy, home from college, will throw the same amount of energy, enthusiasm, and well directed muscular power into ditching the wet lands and terracing the hillsides that he employed on the college athletic fields.

With the awakening that is possible—that is surely coming—with good schools and better churches, a more ambitious and enlightened citizenship is assured. With the annihilation of distance by telephones and good roads the lonesomeness of the country is vanishing. With the use of machinery farming is becoming a profitable business rather than forced drudgery and dreaded toil.

Great as has been the achievements of the past, they are but an incomplete index to the future. As rapid as has been the march of progress, it has been but a warming up for the future race; and at the head of the column will be seen the newspaper, waving and cheering, ever charged with hope and inspiration.

Rock Island, Ill., June 4.—Bishop Gozelius von Scheele, of Sweden, comes to America in June as the representative of the Swedish state church and of King Gustav V. to attend the fifteenth anniversary jubilee celebration of the Augustana Synod and Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill. The Augustana synod is the Swedish Lutheran Church organization of North America, numbering more than a quarter of a million members. Augustana College is the synod's principal educational institution. Both are 50 years old this year. Bishop von Scheele will arrive in New York June 1st and will proceed direct to Washington to convey greetings to President Taft from the Swedish monarch before continuing to Rock Island. The Bishop has visited America twice before. On the occasion of his last visit in 1901 he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale University. He is regarded as one of the most learned men of Sweden and has been decorated with many European orders. The jubilee celebration will be held from June 5th to 15th, after the close of which Bishop von Scheele will make an extended tour of the United States, speaking at Chicago, St. Paul, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, Erie and New York. He will be accompanied on the trip by Lady von Scheele.

**Card of John H. Pearson Announcing His Candidacy for Corporation Commissioner.**

To the Democrats of North Carolina:

I adopt this method of making known to the Democrats of the State the fact that my name will be presented to the next Democratic State Convention for nomination as Corporation Commissioner to succeed Hon. Samuel L. Rogers, whose term will expire next year.

If chosen by the Convention, which means election at the polls, I propose to serve every citizen of the State, whether natural or artificial. My object will be to promote the welfare and business prosperity of the people of all classes and conditions, while I shall be watchful to protect the people from oppression. The enormous growth of corporation powers and influence in all things political, social, economical and even educational should warn us that the side of safety for public rights lies in the careful selection of public agents who are at least free from obligation are to come before them for adjudication and control. Without intimating that our convention could mistake its man and certainly without disparagement of any possible candidate, I claim for myself to be wholly free from any alliance with those corporations for whose regulation it was the purpose of the statute creating the Corporation Commission.

Mr. H. C. Brown, who has been appointed by Gov. Kitchin to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. Aycock (since my first announcement in the State papers some two months ago) has stated his intention of being a candidate to succeed himself. Unquestionably the successor of Mr. Rogers should be chosen from the section of the State west of Greensboro, which is the center. I had a former service on the Board in 1897 and 1898 and am willing to submit the record I then made in behalf of the shippers and taxpayers of the State to the people, as I have lived to see my views and rates urged at that time since endorsed by my party in the shape of State statutes.

JOHN H. PEARSON
Morganton, N. C. **

**Kept The King at Home.**

"For the past year we have kept the King of all laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to all our family," writes Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y. Easy, but sure remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c. at Robert R. Bellamy's.


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"THE DISTINCTIVELY SUPERIOR WINE"
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¶ The grape from which it is made is peculiarly a local product and imitators both in this country and abroad have utterly failed to produce its equal.
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Is not the man in the window, but the hundreds of useful articles of Furniture on our floors. Our stock is by far the most complete, the largest, the newest in the city. As usual, our prices are much lower. All are cordially invited to walk through and be convinced.
The Wilmington Furniture Co.
Wilmington, N. C.
Garrell Building. 126-128 Princess St.

New Books.
The following is a list of the "best sellers" among the recent publications:
"A Splendid Hazard," by Howard MacGrath.
"The Illustrious Prince," by E. Phillip Oppenheimer.
"A Modern Chronicle," by Winston Churchill.
"Going Some," by Rex Beach.
"The Rosary," by Florence L. Barclay.
"The Butterfly man," by George Barr McCutcheon.
"The Crowds and the Veiled Woman," by Marian Cox.
"Kilmeny of the Orchard," by L. A. Montgomery.
"The Man Higher Up," by Henry Russell Miller.
"Lady Merton, Colonist," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.
"The Fortune Hunter," by Louis Joseph Vance.
"Mary Cary," by Kate Langly Bosher.
Publishers price $1.50. Our price $1.25 each.
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Its double strength cuts the coffee bill in two; its superior quality gives it a value double its price.
THE REILY TAYLOR CO.
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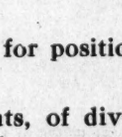
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WANTED:
Young men and women for positions of trust, where intelligent service will be appreciated nad paid for—
Experienced men and women for positions requiring ability and tact—
People of all ages, of all talents, of divers abilities, for suitable lines of employment—
Used things—such as pianos, organs, every sort of musical instrument, writing machines, cash registers, store and office fixtures, talking machines, books, engravings, post cards, stamp collections, rugs, carpets, furniture of every kind—
Horses and carriages, trucks, business wagons, bicycles, guns, cameras, fishing tackle, automobiles—
Real estate—lots, plots, acres, leaseholds, equities, houses, flats, apartments, stores—
Instruction in painting, singing, the violin and piano, shorthand, accounting, languages, correspondence, dancing—
Places to live -houses, apartments, furnished rooms, boarding places—
These are some of the thousands of people and things that are "wanted" in this city just now—and if you can fill any of these wants,
Inquire of the Public
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THE "Atlantic Inn"
Opposite Union Depot.
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Most convenient to traveling men. Elegant rooms, good service, personal attention. Our restaurant service satisfies a large number daily. Why not you?
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